



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1954

BY

K. K. WOOD, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1954.

The Mayor—Alderman J. E. BLAKEMORE. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman SHAW, M.A. 1. Councillor KELLY. 1.

Councillor BIRKS. 1. , KERSHAW. 1.

, Mrs. BUTLER, , MANNERS. 2.

J.P. 2. , MOORE. 2.

, COCKAYNE. 2. , SPURR. 2.

, FORD. 2. , STALKER. 2.

, JACKSON. 1. , STANWORTH. 1.

, KAY. 1. , THOMPSON. 1.

Co-opted Members.

Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1. Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.

Mrs. D. M. WOODS. 2. Mr. C. SPENCER. 1.

Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2. Dr. T. P. CHALMERS. 1.

Mrs. H. B. WEBB. 2. Dr. P. COSGROVE. 2.

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.

2. Medical Services Sub.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	K. K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health....	J. L. Cotton, M.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. Ratcliffe, M.B.
*Orthopædic Surgeon	A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	I. A. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
*Chest Physician	F. R. Glover, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S.
*Borough Analyst	C. J. House, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	A. E. Snodgrass, F.I.San.E. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
District Sanitary Inspectors	J. Jones, 6, 7, 8, 9. J. G. Pogson, 6, 7. P. Garside, 6, 7 (to 5.10.54). A. Hinkley, 6, 7. K. Walmsley, 6, 7 (to 30.11.54). A. Mather, 6, 7 (from 18.11.54).
Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss I. B. Knight, 1, 2, 4 (from 22.2.54).
Health Visitors	Miss C. E. Ashley, 1, 2, 3, 4. Miss L. M. Green, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. A. Crowther, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. D. R. Ullathorne, 1, 2, 4. Mrs. P. Howarth (1.3.54 to 26.10.54).
Clinic Nurses	Mrs. V. Page, 1, 2. *Mrs. N. Wain, 1.
Visiting Nurse	Miss A. Lloyd, 5.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1, 2. Miss L. Whittaker, 1, 2.
District Nurses' Superintendent (Queens)	Miss A. M. Rigsby, 1, 2.
District Nurses' Deputy Superintendent (Queens)	Miss V. Houghton, 1, 2, 4.
*Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. Fishwick.
Speech Therapist	Miss J. Riley.
Day Nursery Matron, Castlecroft	Mrs. E. Pepper, 1, 2.
Occupation Centre Supervisor	Miss N. Ford.

STAFF (continued).

Authorised Officers A. Hargrave.
A. Wardle.
Miss A. Griffin.

Ambulance Officer A. Chadwick.

Home Help Organiser Miss J. P. Layland.

Chief Clerk L. Kay.

Senior Clerk V. Howarth.

Clerical Staff C. C. Shasby.
Miss O. Jackson.
Mrs. E. Speak.
Miss A. Kay.
Miss K. Pilkington.
Miss A. C. Stephenson.
Miss B. Smith.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector W. H. Calvert (from 9.8.54).

Welfare Foods Distribution Assistant Mrs. E. Rowland (from 28.6.54).

Disinfestor T. Birtwistle.

1. S.R.N.
2. S.C.M.
3. S.R.F.N.
4. Cert. H.V.
5. S.E.A.N.
6. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Examination Board.
7. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
8. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
9. Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
10. Associate Membership Examination, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

* Part-time.

Public Health Department,
Tithebarn Street,
Bury.

30th August, 1955.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1954.

The lay-out of the Report is on similar lines to that of last year. The first section is devoted to vital statistics. The low figure for Infantile Mortality of last year has not been maintained, nor has the zero Maternal Death Rate. There has been no major outbreak of infectious disease.

The Home Help, District Nursing and Ambulance Services have again carried out a heavy load of work. The Health Visiting Services have been somewhat curtailed owing to shortage of staff.

There has been an increase in the number of complaints received by the Sanitary Department. Owing to depletion of staff there has been a decrease this year in the number of visits made by Sanitary Inspectors. There has been a recommencement of housing activities and preparations are being made for further development in this work.

The body of this report gives a general picture of the work done by the Health Department, and it shows that a year's sound routine work has been performed.

I would like to thank the staff for their help throughout the year, which has been fully appreciated by me.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee I wish to tender my thanks for their continued interest.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1954.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	.....	Latitude $53^{\circ} 36'N$
		Longitude $2^{\circ} 18'W$
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	.....	300 ft.
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures.		
Rainfall	.....	51.91
Area in Acres	.....	7,434
Population—(Census 1951)	.....	58,829
,,—(Estimated Civilian Population 1954)	.....	58,320
Persons per acre	.....	7.84
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1951)	.....	19,162
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1951)	.....	19,461
New Houses Certified 1954	.....	284
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1954	.....	Nil
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1954	.....	20,460
Rateable Value	.....	£412,395
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	.....	£1,660
Live Births (Male 433 : Female 422) (Legitimate 803 : Illegitimate 52)	.....	855
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	.....	14.66
Average Birth Rate (1945 - 1954)	.....	16.22
Deaths	.....	831
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	.....	14.25
Average Death-rate (1945 - 1954)	.....	14.52
Still-Births—(Male 15 : Female 7) (Legitimate 19 : Illegitimate 3)	.....	22
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	.....	25.09
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	.....	7.48
Cancer Death-rate	.....	2.18
Respiratory Death-rate	.....	1.47
Tuberculosis (all forms)	.....	0.26
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	.....	33.9
Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	.....	2.34
Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	.....	1.14
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	.....	36.7

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	15.2
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.3
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births).....	25.5
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years) Death-rate per 1,000 live births.....	1.07

Births.—The birth-rate for 1954 was 14.66 per 1,000, and is 0.28 per 1,000 lower than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1954 was 15.2 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1954 was 14.25. There were altogether a total of 1,051 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 336 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 715, to which must be added 116 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 831.

The following table shows the number of deaths of Infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-five years:—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1930	51	69
1931	48	71
1932	62	85
1933	40	53
1934	62	84
Average for 5 years	—	—72
1935	47	66
1936	47	56
1937	43	55
1938	51	67
1939	36	50
Average for 5 years	—	—59
1940	47	65
1941	55	68
1942	58	68
1943	21	26
1944	34	37
Average for 5 years	—	—53
1945	37	44
1946	59	58
1947	45	38
1948	49	47
1949	40	44
Average for 5 years	—	—46
1950	18	20
1951	31	37
1952	26	30
1953	16	18
1954	29	33
Average for 5 years	—	—28

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1954.

Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.

Causes of Death.

		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
All Causes	Certified	831	29	3	3	1	7	38	191	559	545
	Uncertified										
Tuberculosis, respiratory		14	...	...	...	1	4	4	5	6	
Tuberculosis, other		1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	
Syphilitic disease		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Diphtheria		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Acute poliomyelitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach		21	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	14	15
,, lung, bronchus		18	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	7	
,, breast		16	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	7	
,, uterus		5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		67	...	...	...	...	3	18	46	39	
Leukaemia, aleukalmia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Diabetes		8	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	13	
Vascular lesions of nervous system		97	...	...	...	...	1	19	77	67	
Coronary disease, angina		86	...	...	...	...	2	27	57	13	
Hypertension with heart disease		23	...	...	...	...	1	5	17	20	
Other heart disease		178	...	...	...	...	5	16	157	38	
Other circulatory disease		52	...	...	...	...	...	5	47	104	
Influenza		2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Pneumonia		23	7	1	1	...	1	3	10	23	
Bronchitis		55	1	...	...	...	1	15	38	28	
Other diseases of respiratory system		8	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	14	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		11	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	8	
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea		4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Nephritis and nephrosis		10	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	15	
Hyperplasia of prostate		8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
Congenital Malformations		5	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		68	14	2	1	3	4	17	27	62	
Motor vehicle accidents		5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	13	
All other accidents		22	2	...	1	1	2	2	14	26	
Suicide		17	...	...	...	1	4	8	4	2	
Homicide and operations of war		2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
		831	29	3	3	1	7	38	191	559	545

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1954.

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S. bths	Tuberculosis all forms Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1954	58,320	14.25	14.66	33	32	57	25.09	1.14	0.26
1953	58,150	14.84	14.94	18	18	23	27.96	Nil	0.14
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.3	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil.	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1954 (continued).

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	T ber- culosis all forms Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000	Illeg. Infants per 1000			
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	—	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	—	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	—	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	—	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	—	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	—	—	—	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	—	—	—	4.9	2.19
									Phthisis only
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	—	—	—	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	—	—	—	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	—	—	—	—	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	—	—	—	—	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	—	—	—	—	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	—	—	—	—	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	—	—	—	—	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	—	—	—	—	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	—	—	—	—	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	—	—	—	—	1.45
1888	56,449	21.6	31.77	144	—	—	—	—	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	—	—	—	—	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	—	—	—	—	—
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	—	—	—	—	—
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	—	—	—	—	—
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	—	—	—	—	—
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	—	—	—	—	—
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	—	—	—	—	—
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	—	—	—	—	—
1879	50,928	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	50,297	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	49,674	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1954 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

YEAR.	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of Age				At all Ages.			
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate		
1944	52,160	922	17.67	1119	21.45	392	39	34	37		
1945	52,530	838	15.95	1154	21.97	—	—	37	44		
1946	55,360	1016	18.36	1149	20.75	404	58	59	58		
1947	56,280	1161	20.63	1221	21.69	431	57	45	38		
1948	58,030	1039	17.90	1100	18.95	375	52	49	47		
1949	58,620	902	15.39	1179	20.12	376	65	40	44		
1950	59,190	911	15.39	985	16.64	302	72	18	20		
1951	58,380	838	14.35	1223	20.93	405	105	13	7		
1952	58,310	856	14.68	1096	18.80	378	110	26	30		
1953	58,150	869	14.94	1100	18.91	285	48	16	18		
1954	58,320	855	14.66	1051	18.00	336	116	29	33		

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)

Total population at all ages.....

At Census
of 1951.

2.97

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1954.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate			Maternal Mortality Rate		
			Year 1954	Average 5 years 1949/1953	Death Rate from Phthisis	(per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births).		
						Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Abortion & Puerperal Infections	Other Causes
England and Wales	15.2	11.3	12.7	25.5	29.2	†160	†19	0.11
160 Great Towns	16.8	12.0	14.6	14.66	29.1	33.3	*	*
Birkenhead	17.7	12.7	14.86	13.76	28	34	0.16	0.02
Burnley	14.86	13.76	14.6	14.25	31	36	0.17	0.02
Bury	14.66	14.25	14.6	14.9	33	30	0.24	0.02
Halifax	14.6	14.9	20.0	11.4	33	31	0.18	0.02
Liverpool	16.94	12.2	11.4	11.4	29	37	0.29	0.01
Manchester	14.26	15.07	12.2	12.2	26	35	0.27	0.03
Oldham	15.4	11.88	11.88	11.88	27	38	0.20	0.02
Preston	14.3	13.8	13.8	13.8	23	42	0.15	0.01
Rochdale	16.72	12.02	12.02	12.02	30	39	0.23	0.01
Salford	17.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	41	40	0.25	0.01
St. Helens	14.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	37	35	0.08	0.03
Stockport	16.88	10.88	10.88	10.88	25	30	0.11	0.03
Walsall	14.75	11.37	11.37	11.37	27	42	0.29	0.01
Wigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Not available.

† Per million population.

RAINFALL 1951-4

		Bury Corporation, Sewage Works, Blackford Bridge.			
		1951	1952	1953	1954
January	....	4.23	4.68	1.50	3.98 inches
February	....	2.51	1.22	1.60	3.10 ,,
March	....	4.78	2.64	2.07	2.75 ,,
April	....	2.24	3.57	2.95	0.79 ,,
May	....	2.00	2.32	2.21	2.79 ,,
June	....	1.03	3.44	2.82	4.10 ,,
July	....	3.13	2.63	6.76	5.79 ,,
August	....	4.34	3.73	4.82	5.15 ,,
September	....	2.62	3.22	4.24	5.04 ,,
October	....	1.37	3.50	1.72	6.70 ,,
November	7.61	2.26	4.22	5.70 ,,
December	7.24	4.09	1.43	6.02 ,,
<hr/>					
TOTAL	43.10	37.30	36.34	51.91 ,,
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SECTION 2.

I.

LOCAL SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL.

1.—Administration.

Details of the constitution of the Health Committee, its Sub-Committees and the Health Department Staff are as described on pages 18 and 19 of last year's report. A list of the present members is given at the commencement of this report.

2.—Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

The general level of co-operation between the various boards of the health services is good and will improve further as time goes on. It appears that more complete co-ordination exists between the medical branches than between other branches of the Social Services.

Elected representatives of the Local Authority serve on the Local Hospital Management Committee (one member) and Executive Council (seven members).

There is close co-ordination between the officers of the Health Department and the Hospital and Specialist Services, and the general practitioner service. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Health Executive Council, Hospital Management Committee and chairman of the Local Medical Committee.

Extension of co-operation between the Health Visitor and Hospital and general practitioner Services has been obtained. Their services are available for the use of practitioners on request.

The Health Department has tried to pass on any information or statistics that may be of use to doctors and they have helped in a similar manner, so that early notice of unusual disease is made known.

3.—Voluntary Organisations.

(a) The District Nursing is carried out by the Queen's Nurses on an agency basis. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee serve on the Bury Queen's Nurses Executive Committee.

(b) The Bury Family Welfare Association gives aid (clothing, food, &c.) to tuberculous and certain other cases referred by the Authority's officers.

(c) The Bury Corps of the St. John Ambulance Association provide a rota of members to attend in the evening at the Medical Comforts Depot, and supply out medical comforts provided by the Local Authority.

(d) The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The Local Authority make a £100 grant per annum. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Committee.

(e) The N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is in close and frequent contact with the Health Visitors/School Nurses, and co-operates with them in following up of "problem families" and other cases where neglect of children exists or is likely to arise.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Three ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held weekly at Child Welfare Centre premises where patients are seen by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health (female). Cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic (at Fairfield General Hospital). Blood tests—Wasserman Reaction and Rhesus Factor are taken of all patients. 220 women made 725 attendances at ante and post-natal sessions during 1954.

Regular sessions for expectant mothers for exercises are held by the Physiotherapist at The Wylde Centre.

Unmarried mothers, where the confinement cannot be arranged for home or the maternity wards of the local general hospital, are admitted to Mother and Baby Homes through the agency of the Local Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work, to which body the Local Authority make an annual grant, and the Local Authority contribute towards cost of cases in "homes."

Classes in mothercraft training are given by Health Visitors to girls just before they leave school. All girls in the Local Authority Schools have the opportunity of attending these Classes.

A stock of Maternity Outfits is kept at each Ante-Natal Clinic premises and also at Midwives' residences, for supplying to expectant mothers in all domiciliary confinements.

Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Centre sessions are held at four Clinic premises (three of these are owned by the Corporation and one is held in rented School premises). Seven half-day consultant sessions are held weekly at these premises.

Details of the work done is given in Section 7 later on in this report.

Care of Premature Infants.

Arrangements are in force for dealing with premature infants. Equipment consisting of cots, hot water bottles, blankets, baby jackets, &c., and heated travelling basket with oxygen supply, is provided. A specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. Close liaison is maintained with local hospitals, who notify the Medical Officer of Health when a premature infant is discharged and special following up arranged. Small stocks of special dried food suitable for premature infants is kept in the department.

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme was available at each Child Welfare Session at the four Child Welfare Centres. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietary dried milks and nutriments to be on sale at Child Welfare Centres.

Up to June 27th the Ministry of Food supplied their welfare foods from a Distribution Centre in The Rock. From June 28th this was transferred to premises provided by the Corporation at No. 3 Parsons Lane. This continued until the end of the year, when the main centre was transferred to The Wyld.

Dental Care.

During 1954 it was possible only to use a small portion of the School Dental Officer's time for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children. It is hoped, with the appointment of a second full-time school dental officer in 1955 to make extended provision for the dental care of these classes.

Other Provision.

Nurseries. There is one local authority day nursery at Castlecroft. This is an approved training nursery.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Three full-time Midwives are employed. Each midwife has an area of the town and resides in her area. She attends antenatal clinics on a rota, normally at the ante-natal clinic at which her patients are attending, and also visits the patients at home for ante-natal supervision. Gas and air analgesia is administered by the midwives, each of whom is provided with an approved analgesia apparatus and has received special training in its use. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run.

The supervision of midwives is carried out by members of the medical staff of the Health Department.

There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services. Reports of all results of specimens taken, &c., at the Clinics are forwarded to the medical practitioner concerned.

The midwives receive pupil midwives from the maternity wards of the local training hospital (Fairfield General Hospital).

Women whose confinement in hospital is recommended on social grounds, are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to the Hospital Management Committee, and all cases so selected by the Medical Officer of Health have been accepted by the Hospital.

Health Visiting.

The Health Visiting Service provides for the supervision of all children in the individual Health Visitors' districts from birth onwards, and includes along with expectant and nursing mothers

and young children, the visiting of certain infectious diseases in children. Health Visitors also undertake visiting regarding infant death enquiries, maternal death enquiries, hospital discharges, home help service enquiries, vaccination and diphtheria immunisation and aged persons.

Figures showing the work done are given in Section 7.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from neighbouring authorities. (The Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Courses).

Health Visitors attend regularly the Pediatric Outpatients at the Bury General Hospital. There is the closest link between the Superintendent Health Visitor and Hospital Almoner in cases requiring home follow up. The practice of the Superintendent Health Visitor visiting appropriate cases in the hospital before discharge has improved the efficiency of the facilities provided by the Local Authority on hospital discharge.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, operating from the Nurses' Home, "The Orchard," Bury. The general practitioners make requests direct to the Superintendent on a "request" form provided by the Local Authority. There is close liaison with the hospitals in the area. Where the services of a District Nurse are required on a patient's discharge from hospital a discharge notice giving particulars of the patient's illness and type of home nursing required is sent from the hospital to the Nurses' Home. In cases of urgency requests are made by hospitals by telephone.

The following figures are given for the year's work:—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	195
Number of new patients during the year	1,330
Number of visits during the year	33,442
Number of patients on register at 31st December	215

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1954.

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Convalescent	Hospital	Deaths	Other Causes	Still on Register	
Bronchitis	59	42	8	6	—	3	735
Diabetes	42	3	6	2	10	21	6408
Blood Diseases	71	10	7	3	17	34	2186
Cerebral	88	9	23	42	—	14	2821
Senility	69	11	14	30	2	12	1995
Cardiac	165	28	29	40	21	47	4284
Coronary							
Thrombosis	8	2	2	3	—	1	83
Phlebitis	11	7	1	1	—	2	174
Surgical	189	130	20	6	15	18	4739
Gynaecological	112	29	—	1	78	4	750
Carcinoma	77	13	12	31	7	14	1830
Intestinal	131	80	24	9	10	8	1310
Prep for X-ray	84	—	82	—	2	—	135
Rheumatoid							
Arthritis	40	3	8	3	7	19	2214
Nervous cond.	26	5	6	1	8	6	1169
Burns & Scalds	13	12	—	—	—	1	204
Parkinsons							
Disease	2	—	2	—	—	—	149
Shingles	5	1	2	—	—	2	112
Dermatitis	4	1	2	—	1	—	298
Asthma	9	6	—	1	2	—	247
Pneumonia	17	11	3	2	—	1	170
Tuberculosis							
Medical	17	5	5	2	3	2	404
Tuberculosis							
Surgical	3	1	—	1	1	—	189
Ante and Post							
Natal	13	11	1	—	—	1	140
Children under							
5 years	27	26	1	—	—	—	221
Other conditions	48	26	5	8	4	5	475
 TOTALS	 1330	 472	 263	 192	 188	 215	 33442

Refresher Courses are attended by the Superintendent and Nurses.

The Nursing Home is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association training Home. During 1954 one nurse underwent Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service.

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from (1) The Queen's Nurses' Home, The Orchard, or (2) Comforts Depot, Parsons Lane.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 609. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to complete air beds and wheel chairs.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

This is provided at the Child Welfare Centres for the vaccination and immunisation of children under school age, particularly infants for vaccination and children approaching the age of 12 months for primary diphtheria immunisation.

On admission to school the School Health Service endeavours to obtain diphtheria immunisation of those not already done in infancy, and to obtain a "boosting" injection given on admission to school to those children who are immunised in infancy. Immunisation against Whooping Cough is carried out at sessions at Child Welfare Clinics to those whose parents wish it.

General practitioners in the area carrying out vaccination and diphtheria immunisation in their practice are provided with printed cards in standard form, on which to furnish records to the Local Authority. Fees for these records are paid to practitioners on a basis agreed upon between the Ministry of Health and the medical profession.

Details of the work done with reference to this form of protection against infectious disease is given in Section 6.

Ambulance Service.

Work of the Ambulance Service in 1954.

Number of calls dealt with	13,914
Number of general removals	12,937
Number of Accident Cases	977

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	360
(Day 232, Night 128).	
Motor accidents	78
Works accidents	190
Home accidents	349

Analysis of types of Removals.

Other cases, hospital admission	1,377
Other cases, hospital discharge	2,286
Transfer between hospitals	992
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	6,932
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	111
Maternity cases, hospital admission	440
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	4
Municipal Midwives	453
Accidents	977
Mental cases	141
Mortuary cases	42
Infectious Diseases	130
Emergencies	14
To Railway Stations	15
	<hr/>
	13,914

Patients removed annually.

Year.	Total cases.		
1941	3,366		
1942	3,875	Increase	509 on previous year
1943	4,369	„	494
1944	4,776	„	407
1945	5,886	„	1,110
1946	6,465	„	579
1947	7,605	„	1,140
1948	8,486	„	881
1949	12,556	„	4,070
1950	14,097	„	1,541
1951	13,503	Decrease	594
1952	14,108	Increase	605
1953	12,928	Decrease	1,180
1954	13,914	Increase	986

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

The personnel consists of one Ambulance Officer, twelve drivers, ten attendants, one mechanic and one clerk telephonist. All these are whole time; there are no part-time employees.

There are four crews available during the day and two crews at night. One ambulance is kept standing by for cases of accidents.

For the use of the ambulance, except in the case of accident, a certificate signed by a medical practitioner is required stating that the use is necessary and that the patient is unable to travel by public transport. A large amount of carriage of patients to and from hospital out-patients' departments is done.

The Health Committee has been concerned with the rise in the use of the Ambulances since the inception of the National Health Service. During the year this subject has been discussed by the Joint Advisory Council for Health Services in Bury and District. The problems are not confined to the County Borough but are common to the adjacent County districts.

In considering the question, it must be realised that not only have the Bury Hospitals to be catered for but also a considerable number of patients are carried to Manchester and other hospitals. One of the sources of loss of efficiency is the amount of time spent in waiting at hospitals by the vehicles. An investigation into the loss of time by waiting has been made for the month of October. In 1950 the average waiting time per call at the hospitals was $11\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, in 1952 it was 12.2 minutes and in 1954 it was 15.6 minutes. The arrangements for the reception of patients varies greatly at the different hospitals. In some hospitals the Ambulance Staff carry the patients to the wards, and there are difficulties with the cramped reception blocks. These matters have been discussed with the appropriate authorities, and certain agreed suggestions will be given a trial in the hope of amending the difficulties. It is thought that with goodwill on both sides considerable improvement could be effected.

A great difficulty appears to be with hospital out-patients. It is hard to get over to the public the fact that the Ambulance Service is provided only for those who are unable on account of their medical condition to use public transport. The public can help a great deal if they realise and accept this.

Prevention, Care and After-care.

Services in relation to (1) **tuberculosis**. The local authority has arranged for a tuberculosis nurse to attend the Chest Clinic sessions of the Regional Hospital Board in this area, and to work under the immediate direction of the Medical Specialist. The authority provides housing accommodation in certain cases and assists in supplying nursing equipment. Co-operation has been made with the District Rehabilitation Officer. The Chest Physician of the Regional Hospital Board attached to the Chest Clinic holds a joint appointment with the local authority so as to assist with the preventative work and the care and after-care work in respect of tuberculosis.

(2) **Illness generally.** Information concerning cases requiring assistance of any nature within the scope of the authority is given by the Hospital Officers in the area by discharge notices giving particulars of the patient discharged from hospital and the type of assistance likely to be required, i.e., home nursing, health visiting, domestic help, loan of nursing equipment.

With regard to **prevention** the local authority pursues an active programme of health education by (a) through the personal efforts of the medical and nursing staff, sanitary inspectors and social workers, (b) through liaison with other local authority departments, e.g., Housing, Education and Cleansing, and with general practitioners, (c) through liaison with voluntary organisations in the area by giving lectures and addresses, (d) the organisation of film lectures, talks and addresses, and provision of descriptive literature, (e) co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education.

The authority has made provision for the loan of nursing equipment in cases recommended by general practitioners, health visitors, hospital officers, &c. Premises where this type of equipment is loaned are rented by the authority, and are open at certain hours. Sick-room equipment is also loaned through the agency of the Home Nursing Service.

Domestic Help.

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority:—(1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sickness in the home, (3) Infirmitiy due to old age. In 1954 twenty-six whole-time and thirteen part-time home helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment and charges are made according to an approved income scale.

The number of cases attended are as follows:—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Maternity Cases.....	53	65	57	50	29	24	17
Sickness Cases	18	83	84	155	131	128	115
Persons over 70 years of age	—	55	91	154	201	237	286
Total cases attended	71	203	232	359	361	389	418
Old cases on books at 1st January	—	—	—	66	119	160	179
New cases during year	—	—	—	293	242	229	239

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

From the gross weekly income of applicant (total income in the case of husband and wife living together, including children's allowances) deduct rent and rates up to 25 shillings, compulsory insurance, and an allowance of 15 shillings for each adult and 7s. 6d. for each dependent child.

The net remaining income is assessed accordingly, and the weekly payment to be made for the applicant consists of:—

- One-third of the first £ of net income.
- One-half of the second £ of net income.
- Two-thirds of the third £ of net income.
- The whole of the remainder of the net income.

In making an assessment for cases with less than a full week's service the weekly payment is divided by 24 to give an hourly rate.

There is close co-ordination between the Hospital Almoner, general practitioner and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

Health Education.

Full use has been made of Posters and Leaflets issued by the Central Council for Health Education and other agencies, including the Council's official journal (" Better Health ") which is distributed to Clinics, Schools, &c.

Mental Health.

Details of this Service are given in Section 8 of this report.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA.**

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided at the following :—

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury General Hospital.

Clinic Laboratory, The Wylde, Bury.

The examinations carried out at these laboratories for the Health Department have been bacteriological and biological tests. Chemical examinations of water, milk and food-stuffs have been made by the Borough Analyst at his laboratory in Manchester.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year for the Health Department elsewhere than at The Wylde Lab. :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria.....	—	....	26	.... 26
Sputum for Tuberculosis .....	—	....	5	.... 5
Faeces	7	....	47	.... 54
Others .....	—	....	17	.... 17

Hospital Facilities.

Local Hospital accommodation is provided in the area by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. In addition a considerable number of Bury residents are treated for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in hospitals, both teaching and otherwise, in Manchester.

Hospitals and Clinics administered by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee.

Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444.

Westbourne Continuation Hospital, Helmshore, Haslingden. Tel. Rossendale 1055.

Robinson Kay Home, Walmersley, Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2113.

Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bolton Rd., Bury. Tel. Bury 116.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. Bury 172.

Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2002.

Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. Bury 2306.

Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel. Ramsbottom 3123

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 820.

Greenfield Massage Centre, Haslingden. Tel. Rossendale 207.

Chest and Special Diagnostic Clinics, The Wylde, Bury. Tel. Bury 1986.

Chest Clinic, Derbyshire Street, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2323.

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental and Supplementary Services under the National Health Services Act are administered by the Executive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 20 Manchester Road, Bury. (Phone Bury 604.)

At the commencement of the year the numbers on the respective lists were as follows :—

Doctors : 55 principals (of whom 27 were resident in Bury, and 2 part-time assistants (whose names were not included in the Medical List) were employed by Bury doctors.

Dentists : 13 principals.

Chemists : 17 chemists or firms of chemists, with 21 shops.

1 druggist.

10 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners : 1.

Ophthalmic Opticians : 12 (and 1 assistant).

During the year two resident and one non-resident medical practitioners were included in the List. One dentist has died. One additional ophthalmic optician was included in the List.

Under the Medical Practices Committee system of classification Bury continues to be regarded as an "intermediate" area. Applications from doctors to practice in the area are dealt with on their merits.

The gross cost of the general medical services, including the maternity medical services and superannuation, etc., was £66,913.

Pharmaceutical Services cost £64,371; in addition patients contributed £9,813.

The general dental services cost £23,765, and in addition patients paid £9,655. Consideration of applications for the replacement of lost or damaged dentures is one of the questions dealt with under this part of the service and much thought is given to the difficult problem of assessing applications.

The supplementary ophthalmic service cost £12,185 and patients contributed an additional £7,719.

The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £171,445. Administrative expenses amounted to £4,212.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1954 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The number and nature of inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed and action taken:—

		Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Nuisances or Defects Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Notices Remedied	Nuisances or Defects Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts...	2,778	1,149	473	1,130	471	
Vermin ...	145	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supply ...	232	21	21	9	9	
Tents, Vans, Sheds ...	216	—	—	—	—	—
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	65	37	6	3	3	
Common Lodging Houses ...	84	4	2	4	2	
Schools ...	23	29	6	9	5	
Entertainment Houses ...	9	3	2	1	1	
Ashes Accommodation ...	542	61	61	18	18	
Accumulations ...	59	8	8	3	3	
Animals or Birds ...	8	—	—	3	2	
Stable Premises ...	23	3	1	11	2	
Yards, Courts, etc. ...	4	—	—	—	—	
Piggeries ...	37	—	—	—	—	
Rats and Mice ...	44	—	—	—	—	
Drainage—Inspected ...	846	44	44	42	39	
Tested ...	90	—	—	—	—	
A.R.P. Shelters ...	91	44	—	—	—	
Closets—Water ...	538	76	60	70	52	
Pails or Privies ...	62	7	7	20	16	
Urinals ...	21	—	—	2	1	
Cesspools ...	3	—	—	1	1	
Sewers and Street Gullies ...	16	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Animals Acts ...	58	—	—	—	—	
Milkshops and Dairies ...	303	1	1	1	1	
Ice-cream Premises ...	89	9	3	9	3	
Markets ...	395	—	—	—	—	
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection ...	871	—	—	—	—	
Meat Shops ...	508	—	—	1	1	
Food Preparing Premises ...	236	9	3	22	13	
General Food Premises ...	4,585	19	19	25	22	
Bakehouses—Factory ...	64	3	2	—	—	
Non-Factory ...	27	6	3	1	1	
Shops Acts ...	91	17	17	18	18	
Licensed Premises ...	17	—	—	2	1	
Pharmacy and Poisons Act ...	13	—	—	—	—	
Merchandise Marks Acts ...	4,051	145	145	145	145	
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	30	—	—	—	—	
Offensive Trades ...	54	—	—	—	—	
Factories (with Mechanical power) ...	56	7	4	47	13	
(without Mechanical power) ...	10	5	1	12	3	
Workplaces ...	20	—	—	—	—	
Outworkers ...	17	—	—	—	—	
Suspected Food Poisoning ...	10	—	—	—	—	
Infectious Diseases ...	224	—	—	—	—	
Disinfection ...	9	—	—	—	—	

Housing—							
Inspections—Regulations 1925/32	314	28	5	—	—	—	—
Other Visits	159	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfestation	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	79	2	2	3	3	—	—
Rag Flock Premises...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke Abatement Observations	82	5	10	5	10	—	—
Premises Visited	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rivers Pollution Acts	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Visits	740	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interviews — Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	575	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samples—							
Food and Drugs—							
Formal	304	—	—	—	—	—	—
Informal	131	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock Act—							
Formal	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—							
Formal	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Informal	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water—							
Bacteriological	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clean Milk—							
T.B. Exam.	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacteriological	194	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathological Specimens	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foods	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shellfish	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinses	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	... 20,689	1,742	906	1,557	859		

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	743
,, informal notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	770
,, statutory notices served	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	163
,, statutory notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
,, nuisances and defects abated on informal notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,351
,, nuisances and defects abated on statutory notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	206
,, enquiries answered under Land Charges Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	971

Legal proceedings were instituted against a property owner for their failure to comply with the requisitions of notices served under Section 44, Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of the conversion of privy middens at two houses to closets of the fresh water flushing type. The necessary work was commenced before the summonses could be heard, and they were subsequently adjourned and withdrawn.

3.—Total Number of Complaints Received—793.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	NUMBER.
General Disrepair—Various	86
Defective Fireplaces	6
,, Rainwater pipes	9
,, Windows	4
,, Chimneys	4
,, Doors	4
,, Plasterwork	7
,, Floors	4
,, Roofs	38
,, Eavesgutters	17
,, Sinks	11
Burst Water Pipes	25
Dampness	55
Defective Waterclosets	29
Choked Waterclosets	15
Choked Drains	40
Flooding	19
Insufficient ashes accommodation	10
Defective ashpits	28
Defective ashbins	3
Accumulations	22
Dirty Premises	50
Vermin	85
Foul and Obnoxious Odours	27
Water Supply	12
Dangerous Buildings	11
Smoke Nuisance	21
Surface Drainage	4
Overcrowding	19
Rats	22
Factories	1
Miscellaneous	70
Defective Pails and Privies	3
Defective Wallbins	4
Defective Waste Waterclosets	15
Defective Paths	4
Defective Trough Closets	1
Defective Drains	8

Number of Complaints referred to other Corporation Departments.

Miscellaneous	26
Ashbins requiring emptying	3
Ashpits requiring emptying	2
Choked drains	13
Choked street gullies	9
Choked W.C.'s	11
Dangerous Walls and Structures	16
Defects at Corporation property	3
Rats and Mice	30
 Total	 113

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF	
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	87	74	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	439	158	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	36	20	—
TOTAL	562	252	2

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Reme- died	Referred	
			to H.M. Inspec'r	by H.M. Inspec'r
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	—	5	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	13	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	19	—	1

Outworkers.

Number of lists of Outworkers received

4

Number of Registered Outworkers within the Borough (all engaged in the making of wearing apparel)

21

WATER SUPPLY.

The County Borough is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area. These mains come from four different upland surface water sources of supply, and all the houses supplied by the Board derive their water direct from the mains. The first stage of a major scheme to ensure that all water supplied within the Borough is adequately filtered came into operation during the year.

In accordance with Circular 28/46 the following report, for which I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, is submitted in tabular form:—

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory : (a) in quality. (b) in quantity.	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	67 bacteriological, and 17 chemical examinations of the raw waters were made. 274 bacteriological examinations were made of the water going into supply, and 2 of these were found to be unsatisfactory. 65 chemical examinations of the water were made and found satisfactory.
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis.	Water lime-treated. 274 analyses were made, and the results obtained were mainly satisfactory.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination.	All waters chlorinated.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains. (a) Direct to houses. (b) By means of standpipes.	(a) 20,152. No information as to population. (b) Nil.

WATER SAMPLING.

Sources of Supply.	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	9	3	8	2	22
Private Wells and Springs	6	4	1	7	18
Total No. of Samples ...	15	7	9	9	40

The results of the five samples of water taken from towns mains and found to be unsatisfactory were reported to the Irwell Valley Water Board for necessary action. The two samples found not to be entirely satisfactory on bacteriological examination, and one sample found to be unsatisfactory on chemical analysis, were taken from a supply of unfiltered water during periods of severe inclement weather. The natural state of raw water during these periods had disarranged the adjustment of the chlorination plant at the reservoir concerned. Re-adjustment of the plant improved the quality of water passing into service mains from this source. One sample found to be unsatisfactory on chemical analysis was remedied by flushing the service main supplying the premises concerned. Another sample taken for chemical analysis revealed that the domestic service pipes in the house concerned required scaling and cleansing.

The unsatisfactory samples of water from private well and spring supplies were taken from three separate sources, in rural areas of the Borough. A small factory formerly supplied by a well has now been connected to towns mains, a domestic filter tank has been installed in a house supplied from a well, and broken conduits conveying spring water to a group of cottages have been repaired.

Improved water services were effected at thirty-two houses by the provision of separate house connections to towns mains in lieu of existing joint service pipes.

The private well supply to a dairy farm has been augmented and improved, and a new well supply provided to a group of rural cottages.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

The percentage of dwellinghouses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from towns mains is 0.42%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Twenty-one samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from the three swimming baths situated within the Borough, and were reported to be satisfactory.

The Public Baths comprise three swimming pools, nineteen slipper baths and one Turkish Bath. The water in the swimming pools is filtered and aerated by a continuous flow type of plant, separate units being provided for each pool, to which is attached an automatic chlorine injector.

The swimming pool at the Municipal Technical College is fitted with a high pressure sand filter and automatic chlorine injector, both of which operate on a continuous flow system.

At Bury Grammar School the water in the swimming pool is filtered by a high pressure sand filter, and continuously treated with electrically generated ozone, which is injected through the floor of the pool.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Agreement in principle has now been reached by the Borough Council, the Mersey Rivers Board and the urban district concerned, whereby the Council will receive and treat sewage arising from an adjoining urban district. When this scheme is complete it will eliminate the intermittent pollution in a brook course which passes through a rural area of the Borough. The condition of this brook has given little cause for complaint during the past year.

Agreement in principle has also been reached by the Council, the Mersey Rivers Board and the firms concerned whereby the Council will ultimately receive into the public sewers the trade effluents from a large paper mill and textile dyeworks which at present discharge into the River Roach.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A smoke or water test is applied to all newly constructed drainage so far as is practicable.

No. of premises where new drainage was provided	131
,, premises where drainage was reconstructed	14
,, new sinks provided in dwellinghouses	13

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The provision of free sets of fittings (closet pedestal, seat and flushing cistern) where obsolete types of closets are converted to the water carriage system was continued during the year.

No. of sets of sanitary fittings issued	64
,, insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	72
,, waste waterclosets abolished	10
,, new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	52

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of Dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance and renewal scheme	1,308
,, Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	22
,, Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	13

Further to the previous Report there has been further evidence during the year of the reticence of property owners to comply with the provisions of the Council's ashpit conversion scheme because of increasing costs, approximately £10 per ashpit, compared with the Council's contribution towards such conversion of two free dustbins. Owners will quite willingly provide a dustbin to stand in the yard, or ashpit structure, without the same being converted in accordance with the Council's specification. Either arrangement tends to create further nuisances from the mis-use of the former ashpit.

**TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS
DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.**

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	T't'l
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	2	1	—	—	3
(b) Pail Closets	1	—	—	—	2	3
(c) Waste Water Closets	2	4	—	4	10	20
(d) Trough Closets	—	—	—	—	4	4
Privy Closets converted to pail closets	2	4	7	5	—	18
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	14	4	—	2	12	32
(b) Pail Closets	6	22	—	29	—	57
(c) Waste Water Closets	31	37	49	74	49	240
(d) Trough Closets	53	15	22	—	11	101
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	31	44	40	39	47	201
(b) Factories and other Premises	13	—	2	93	5	113
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and Premises	148	122	113	237	124	744
Fixed Ashpits, &c., converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	10	6	—	7	6	29
(b) Dry Ashpits	47	34	26	29	13	149
(c) Wallbins	10	22	21	10	4	67
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, &c.)	188	110	80	91	45	514

Type and Number of Conveniences in the Borough:—

No. of Waterclosets	22,498
No. of Waste Waterclosets	1,131
No. of Dustbins	19,040
No. of Wallbins	273
No. of Ashpits	1,148
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences	323
No. of Privy—Closets	143
Middens	81

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

It was noted during the year that the sanitary accommodation in the public conveniences at the two railway stations within the Borough had been re-conditioned, cleansed and re-decorated.

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

During the year sanitary inspectors made a detailed survey of the seventy-eight communal air raid shelters remaining within the Borough, ninety-one inspections being made for this purpose.

A report was subsequently submitted to the Borough Engineer and approved by the Home Office recommending the cleansing and sealing of 44 shelters and the cleansing of two others.

SHOPS INSPECTION.

Number of Shops on Register—1,326, of which the majority are occupied by self-employed traders.

Sanitary inspectors undertook a number of patrol duties after closing hours and at week-ends, when it was observed there was general compliance with the closing provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. Closing hour duties are shared with the Chief Superintendent, Lancashire Constabulary, who reports any alleged contraventions observed by his officers.

During the year the Chief Sanitary Inspector addressed members of the local Grocers' Association on the general provisions of the Shops Act. The National Federation of Grocers' Associations has been active in recent years in directing attention to a certain weakness in the Act concerning permitted Sunday sales of foodstuffs. There is still no indication as to when a new Shops Bill may be introduced in Parliament.

Six written warnings were issued and complied with in respect of the sale of prohibited articles from shops on Sundays.

Eleven notices were served and complied with in respect of failure of shopkeepers to exhibit notices prescribed under the Act.

Additional sanitary accommodation was provided in one shop, and improved washing facilities in eleven others.

Five new shops were registered during the year.

For some years now it has been observed that the provisions of the national agreements negotiated by the National Wages Council and the provisions of the Catering (Wages) Act ensure that shop assistants are employed for considerably less hours than those prescribed under the Shops Act. No complaints are therefore received of persons being employed an undue number of hours, and complaints of shops being open after prescribed closing hours are rare.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

During the year seven trough closets at a County Primary School were replaced by seven fresh waterclosets and six additional fresh waterclosets were installed. A waste watercloset at a private school was also converted to a closet of the fresh water flushing type. This completes the programme of conversion and replacement of insanitary closet accommodation in schools commenced in 1949. No insanitary type of closet accommodation now remains in any educational school within the Borough. Ten washbasins with hot and cold water supply were provided at three County Primary Schools, and twenty washbasins at a County Secondary Grammar School were provided with a supply of hot water. The attention of the Education Committee and School Managers was directed to defects in sanitary accommodation and premises at five schools. These had been remedied in four schools by the end of the year.

Three new schools with modern sanitary accommodation, washing facilities and other amenities were opened during the year.

A small private school transferred to new premises at the end of the year.

PET ANIMALS.

All sanitary inspectors are appointed inspectors under the Pet Animals Act, 1951. Close co-operation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is maintained in the execution of these duties. Licences granted by the Council are subject to the schedule of conditions approved by the Association of Municipal Corporations. Four premises are licenced under the Act and have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

Although the provisions of the Act are not applicable to pet animals offered as prizes on fairgrounds, in accordance with a request from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, district sanitary inspectors took observations on the conditions under which such animals were kept at the Bury Fairs. No stall was observed to be offering pet animals as prizes.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

No. of samples of rag flock taken and submitted for analysis	4
,, samples of other filling materials taken and submitted for analysis	13

The Prescribed Analyst certified all samples to conform to prescribed standards.

No. of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	9
--	---

No premises within the Borough are licenced for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of samples of fertilisers taken and submitted for analysis	10
,, samples of feeding stuffs taken and submitted for analysis	7

The Agricultural Analyst certified three samples not to comply with the statutory statements accompanying the samples. A formal sample of meat and bone meal was deficient of 25% of the guaranteed oil content.

A formal sample of layer meal contained 20% excess oil compared with the guaranteed content.

A formal sample of poultry food was deficient of 37.5% fibre, and contained 40% excess oil compared with the guaranteed contents.

The Health Committee resolved to direct the attention of the manufacturers concerned to the results of each of these samples. In the case of the first sample information was also forwarded to the local authority where the feeding stuff was produced.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of registered authorised sellers of Part II poisons	102
,, registered premises	70

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

No. of cases investigated by sanitary inspectors	105
,, houses disinfected	75
,, pathological specimens collected	85

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	15
,, registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	31

One premises registered for bone boiling was discontinued during the year.

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The Council provide a disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses.

The disinfestation of all unfit houses prior to re-housing of tenants is undertaken together with the tenants' effects where necessary. All such houses are subjected to a further treatment prior to demolition or closure.

The disinfestants normally used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosine or Zaldecide and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) or Gammexane powder.

Total No. of houses disinfested 190

Total No. of Council Houses disinfested 24

No. of Houses infested—

 Bed Bugs 23

 Cockroaches 87

 Other Vermin 80

No. of Food and other premises disinfested 17

Average quantity of material used per case—

 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) Liquid—1.2 gallons.

 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) Powder—0.56 lbs.

Total number of visits re vermin infestation 406

R O D E N T C O N T R O L.

I am indebted to the Director of Public Cleansing, who has kindly supplied the following information of action taken by him during the year.

Quarter ending. 1954	Infestations treated		No. of Infestations re-treated.	No. of Bodies recovered.	No. of Infestations cleared.	No. of Infestations reduced to Minor.
	Type.	No.				
—March 31	Major	2	—	19	2	—
	Minor	56	7		43	—
—June 30	Major	5	—	37	5	—
	Minor	86	7		75	—
—Sept. 30	Major	2	—	30	2	—
	Minor	80	12		67	—
—Dec. 31	Major	—	—	27	—	—
	Minor	109	6		77	—

During 1954 Warfarin was used extensively. In respect of this poison, estimate of kill is not determinable, although most effective in clearing infestations.

The Director of Public Cleansing is the Authorised Officer appointed under Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 and the Rodent Operator is a member of his Department. When the Rodent Operator has reason to suspect that the means of entry into premises by rats is due to the defective condition of the drains, the matter is referred to this Department.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details in respect of Sewer Maintenance Treatments undertaken by his Department during the year:—

Date of Treatments, 1954.	No. of Manholes Baited.	No. of Manholes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Manholes showing Complete take.
1st—19th March	947	651	314
30th August—13th Sept. (Test Bait)	424	28	—
27th Sept.—15th Oct.	1,070	477	337

Total number of manholes in the Borough—1,575.

Treatments were undertaken on three consecutive days and included baiting at the Sewage Works.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

	Dense Black smoke (minutes)	Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year.	39.75	709.75	1500.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation.	0.53	9.46	20.01
Particulars of nuisances recorded.	No. in Register		
60	12	18	—
30	3	9	18
55	3.75	13.75	12.5
64	3	26	1
52	4.5	4.5	21

The average amount of dense black smoke recorded per chimney observation taken is slightly more than last year, notwithstanding a reduced total amount of smoke recorded proportional to a reduced number of chimney observations compared with the previous year. The significance of dense black smoke compared with other shades of smoke is referred to later in the Report.

Statutory action was taken in respect of each of the smoke nuisances recorded, and in each case the notices served under Sections 101/103, Public Health Act, 1936, were subsequently abated.

Byelaws made under Section 104, Public Health Act, 1936, have been adopted by the Council which prescribe the emission of two minutes dense black smoke during a chimney observation of thirty minutes duration to be a smoke nuisance.

As a result of visits by sanitary inspectors to boiler plant an appreciable amount of instructive work has been done encouraging stokers to adopt smokeless firing methods. Interviews with combustion and plant engineers have resulted in a number of improvements to boiler plant either being completed or planned for future installation.

New economisers and forced draught plant were fitted to a battery of four Lancashire boilers at a bleachworks during the year.

The installation of a new economiser to a battery of seven Lancashire boilers at a textile print works was completed during the year. A second Lancashire boiler at a rubber works was converted to oil firing.

The sulphurated hydrogen recovery plant at a paper mill mentioned in previous reports was completed shortly after the end of the year. This plant now deals with approximately 90% of the quantity of sulphurated hydrogen produced in works processes. The plant appears to be efficient and has reduced the original nuisance emanating from these premises to negligible proportions. Since the full recovery plant came into operation, only very intermittent nuisance has been observed during adverse atmospheric conditions. The firm are, however, extending their production plant and the vapour recovery plant is being extended simultaneously so that it will ultimately effectively deal with the whole of the sulphurated hydrogen vapour arising from both the original and new production plant. Up to the end of the year the firm had spent £50,000 over eighteen years in their endeavours to prevent aerial nuisance arising from their premises.

Work was also commenced on the installation of a fume recovery plant in connection with resin kiers used in the preparation of synthetic varnish at a paint works.

Courses in Boiler House Practice continue to be held at the Municipal Technical College, including a course to cover the syllabus of the Boiler Operators' Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

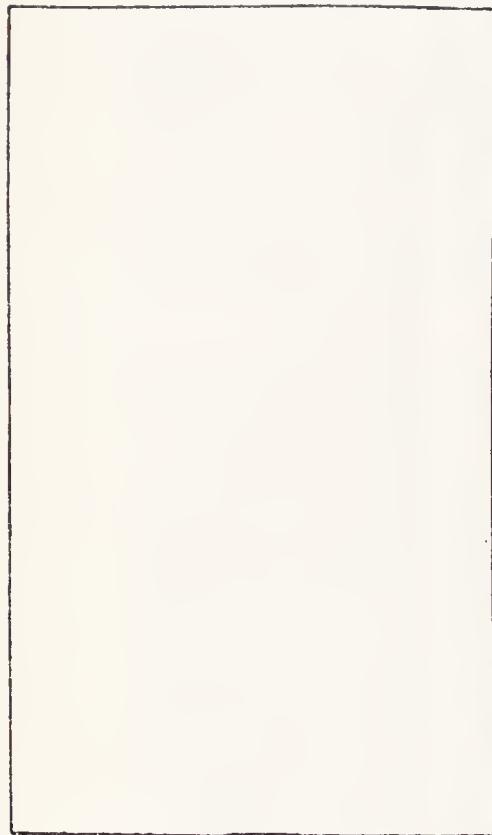
The Council continue their membership of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society, where they retain executive representation.

The Report of the Air Pollution Committee (the Beaver Report) was published during the year. The Committee's recommendations are evidence of a very enlightened and enthusiastic approach to the subject under investigation and if, as has already been indicated, they are to be incorporated within the provisions of the proposed Clean Air Bill, it is obvious that legislation and the enforcement duties of local authorities will be considerably extended. In addition to proposing that powers to enable local authorities to establish smokeless zones and "clean air" zones should be included within general legislation, the Committee propose that domestic smoke, at present exempt from general control, shall come within the scope of such legislation, which shall also control the emission of smoke of a number of shades other than black.

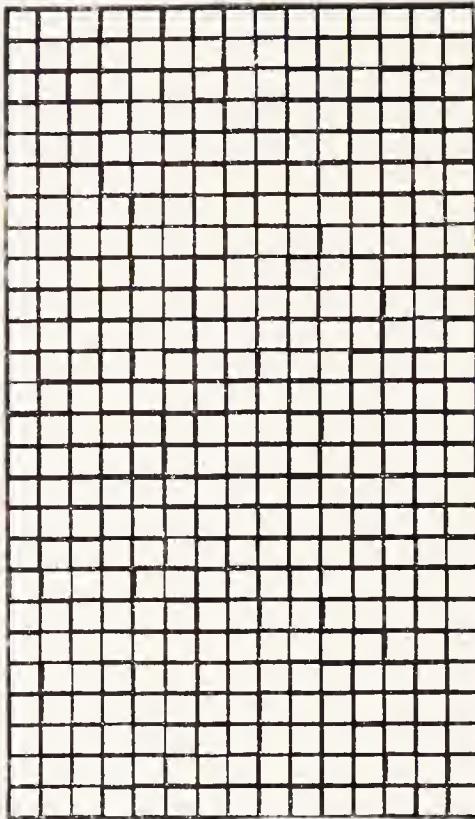
At present local authorities can only take action against the emission of dense black smoke from industrial chimneys.

A study of the following Ringelmann Smoke Chart will emphasise the differences in the increased shades of smoke likely to be brought under control.

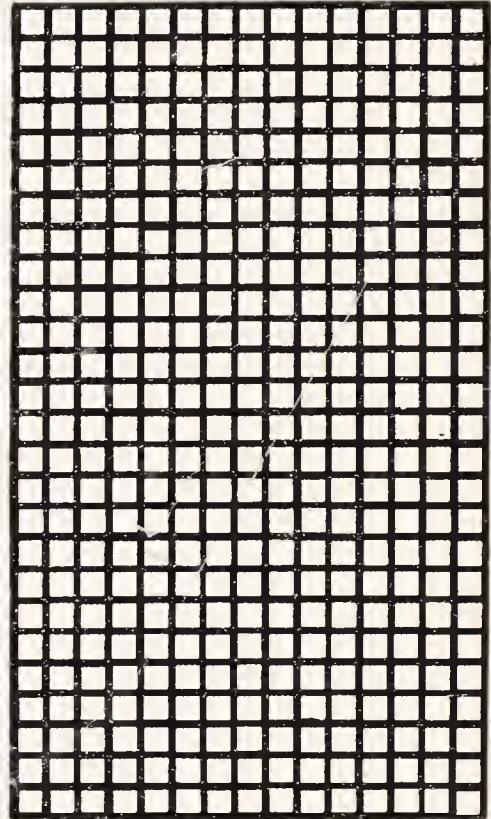
If the Committee's present recommendations are enacted the Council will be empowered to take action in respect of emissions of smoke of shades equal to Charts Nos. 2—5 exceeding six minutes in four hours observation of any chimney as compared with the present standard of emission of two minutes dense black smoke in thirty minutes observation of industrial chimneys only.



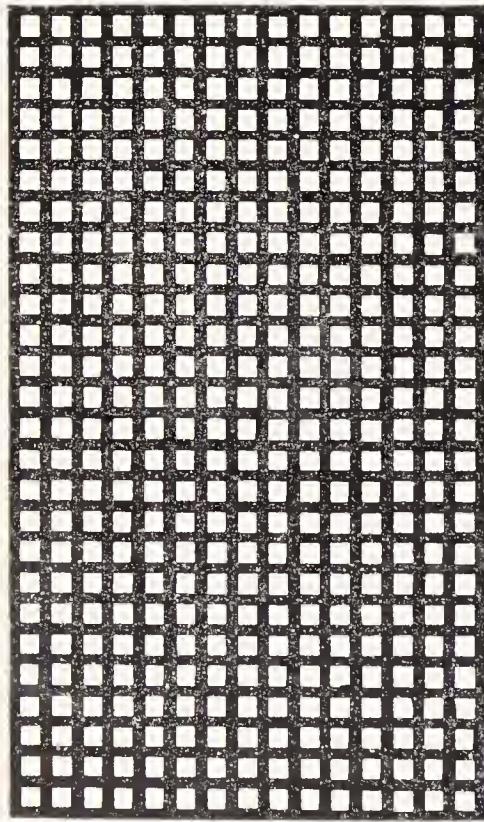
No. 0. No smoke or clear
—Density 0 per cent.



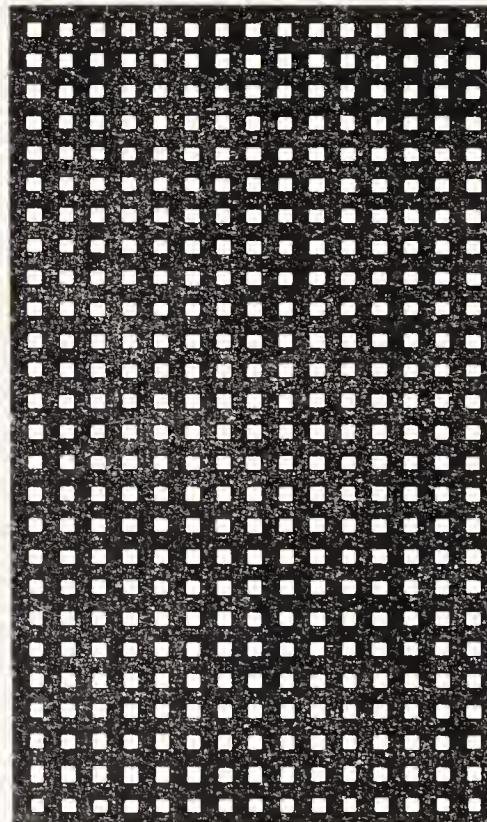
No. 1. Light grey smoke
—Density 20 per cent.



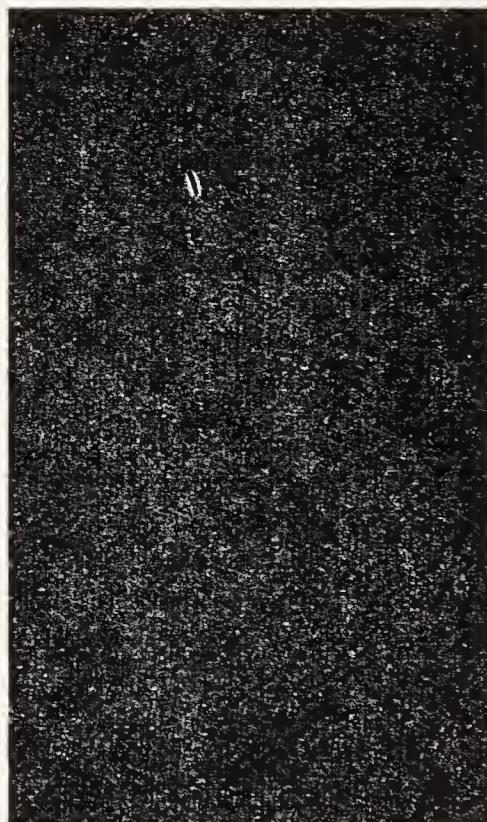
No. 2. Dark grey or medium
grey—Density 40 per cent.



No. 3. Very dark grey or dense
grey—Density 60 per cent.



No. 4. Black or medium black
—Density 80 per cent.



No. 5. Very black or dense
black—Density 100 per cent.

THE RINGELMANN SMOKE CHART.

OBSERVATIONS ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough.

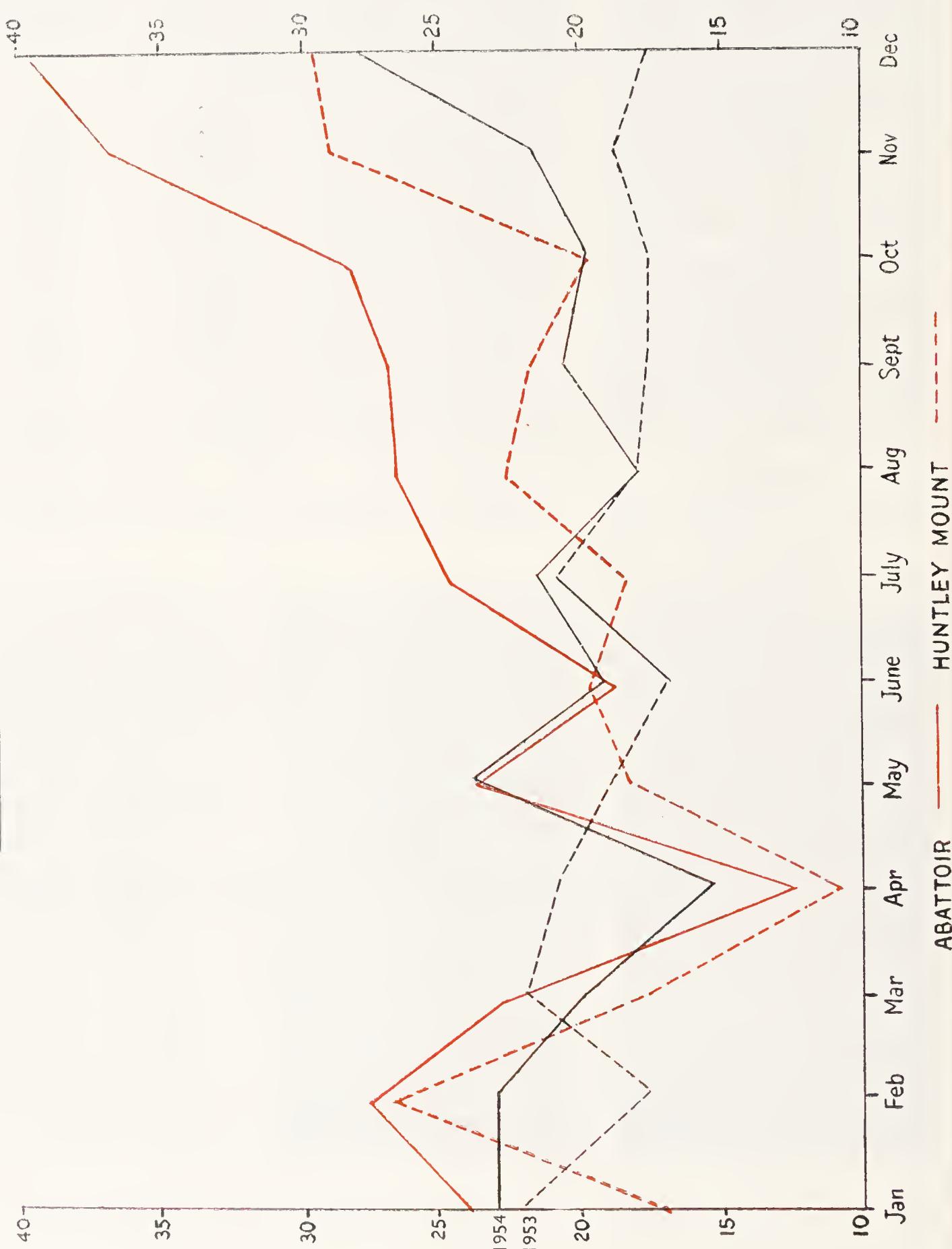
The following table records the details of observations taken.

PERIOD 1954	RAINFALL IN INCHES		TOTAL DEPOSITS (Tons per square mile)	
	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic
January	3.70	3.07	23.40	16.07
February	3.11	2.76	27.30	26.52
March	2.56	2.23	22.73	17.37
April	0.75	0.63	12.36	10.51
May	2.88	2.40	23.82	18.38
June	3.63	3.15	18.79	19.31
July	6.07	4.89	23.90	18.03
August	4.89	4.69	26.35	22.48
September ...	5.50	4.91	26.51	21.82
October	6.11	6.15	27.83	19.94
November	5.36	4.77	36.51	28.94
December	5.91	4.06	39.70	29.54
TOTAL	50.47	43.71	309.20	248.91
MONTHLY AVERAGE ...	4.21	3.64	25.77	20.75
Mean total for 12 months on both Stations		47.09		279.05

The interpretation of the results of deposits collected by standard deposit gauges are very limited, as they are only representative of conditions within 100 feet radius of the gauge, and the deposits collected by the gauges are quickly susceptible to atmospheric conditions, particularly wind and rainfall. Nevertheless, the deposits collected at the two stations can be accepted as being typically representative of atmospheric conditions in a residential area and the built-up town centre.

The increase in the total and average deposits collected at both stations compared with previous years is directly proportional to the increased rainfall.

Graph showing comparison between deposits collected by two gauges within the Borough during the year, compared with the averages for 1953 and 1954 of twenty-five gauges stationed throughout North-West England.



SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, on the 1st October the Borough became part of a "specified area" for the purposes of Section 8, Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, within which it is an offence to sell any milk other than special designated milk (i.e., tuberculin tested, pasteurised, sterilised). The conditions attached to dealers' licences permitting them to sell such designated milks require all containers to be sealed and labelled, so that since the advent of the Order all milk sold within the Borough is now designated milk bottled before sale.

The operation of the Order had been anticipated by local dairymen and dairy farmers some twelve months previously, so that the change in retail sales on the appointed day between undesignated and designated milks was effected harmoniously. This was largely achieved with the co-operation of two local traders' co-operative organisations, one catering for dairymen and the other for dairy farmers. There has accordingly been an increased number of designated milk dealers' licences issued during the year and an increase in the number of producers of designated milk situated within the Borough. Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the sale of sterilised milk by an unlicensed dealer, when the Borough Magistrates imposed a fine of £1 and awarded £2 2s. 0d. costs.

Mention must be made of the happy co-operation which exists with the County Milk Regulations Officer and the Area Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in dealing with these matters.

Total No. of dairy farms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Total No. of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
No. of Registered Dairies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
,, Registered Distributors of Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202
,, Dealers' Licences issued to retail tuberculin tested milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
,, Dealers' Licences issued to retail pasteurised milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
,, Dealers' Licences issued to retail sterilised milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
,, Milk Pasteurisers Licences issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22

DETAILS OF MILK SAMPLING BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

DESIGNATION OF MILK	NO. OF SAMPLES	METHY- LENE BLUE TEST		PHOS- PHA- TASE TEST		T.B. INOCU- LATION TEST		TUR- BIDITY TEST		NO. OF TESTS APPL'D
		SAT.	UN- SAT.	SAT.	UN- SAT.	SAT.	UN- SAT.	SAT.	UN- SAT.	
TUBERCULIN TESTED	32	23	9	—	—	31	—	—	—	63
(farm bottled)										
TUBERCULIN TESTED (Pasteurised)	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	22
ACCREDITED	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	8
PASTEURISED	115	115	—	115	—	5	—	—	—	235
STERILISED	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
UNDESIGNATED	29	24	5	—	—	23	1	—	—	53
TOTALS ...	202	177	14	126	—	61	3	11	—	392

Four rinse samples taken from milk churns and submitted for bacteriological examination were reported to be satisfactory.

Fourteen samples of orange drinks were taken from dairymen, submitted for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis and were reported to be satisfactory.

92% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

30% of all milk sampled (78% of undesignated milks) was examined for the presence of tubercle infection. 4.7% of milks so examined were found to contain such infection.

Reports on twelve samples of milk which failed to satisfy the methylene blue test, including four from dairy farms within the Borough, were referred to the County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for investigation at the source of production. This Officer reports that all these cases were thoroughly investigated and advice tendered on milking technique and methods of production. In each case improvements in methods were noted on subsequent visits by the Officer. As a result improved methods of sterilisation of dairy equipment were adopted on one tuberculin-tested milk producer's premises within the Borough and repairs to a milking machine were effected at another designated dairy farm within the Borough.

Reports on the three samples of milk found to contain evidence of tubercle infection (two samples being taken from designated milk producers within the Borough and one from an undesignated producer outside the Borough) were referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Three cows from the three dairy farms concerned were subsequently slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46.

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Compliance with such codes is a condition of registration of vendors and premises under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932. By this means some form of control is exercised over the standard of vehicles operated by mobile vendors who are also required to comply with the relevant provisions of Byelaws re Exposure of Food for Sale in the Open Air. All such vehicles are provided with a supply of hot water and wash-basin.

Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also registered under the Bury Corporation Act, 1932, as a form of food preparation where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a trader's business. Approximately 81% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough is pre-packed.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

Wholesale Manufacturers.	Retail Manufacturers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-Lollies.
2	5 (2 Hot Mix 3 Cold Mix Process)	1	160	20	13

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

No. of Samples of Ice Cream.	Methylene Blue Test.		Min. of Health Provisional Grades.			
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	2	3	4
46	40	6	34	6	2	4

Twenty-five samples were taken from manufacturers outside the Borough and twenty-one from manufacturers within the Borough.

Two unsatisfactory samples were taken simultaneously from different premises occupied by a manufacturer within the Borough. The attention of the manufacturer was directed to these results and subsequently a number of improvements were effected to the manufacturing plant and premises.

Three samples taken from manufacturers outside the Borough were reported to be unsatisfactory. Reports on two samples from the same manufacturer were reported to the local authority concerned for investigation. In the third case, the vendor surrendered as unfit for human consumption a consignment of ice-cream which at the time of sampling had been found to be stored at a temperature higher than 28°F. as required by the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947/52.

Nine samples of ice-lollies (five manufactured within the Borough), were also submitted for bacteriological examination. All were reported to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream.	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine.	Average Percentages.		
		Fat.	Milk Solids.	Sugar.
30	27	8%	6.2%	13.7%

Three samples of ice-cream were certified by the Public Analyst to be deficient in fat (4%, 4.4%, and 4.6% fat per sample respectively) and were the subject of action under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. (See page 61).

In addition twelve samples of ice-lollies were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and were certified to be of satisfactory standard and free from metallic or other contamination.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Ministry of Food tenancy of the Public Abattoir terminated on 30th June, 1954, since when the Public Abattoir has been occupied by a maximum number of thirteen private butchers (four wholesalers, two co-operative societies, seven retail butchers) plus four casual users (all retail butchers).

Although a proposal that the Public Abattoir should continue to serve as a regional slaughterhouse was not acceptable to the eight local authorities consulted, butchers from adjoining local authorities in fact use the premises, which continue to supply an estimated population of 85,000.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council—42.

Number of Animals slaughtered at Abattoir during 1954:—

Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Total Weight in Tons.
7,371	42,435	9,738	1,512	61,056	4,647

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at the Abattoir during 1954:—

Quarters of Beef. Carcasses of Mutton and Lamb. Carcasses of Pork.

7,386	38,049	2,520
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Boxes and Bags of Offal—3,008.

Total population supplied from Abattoir during the period of Ministry of Food Control of Meat and Livestock Scheme (to June, 1954)—176,553 (approx.).

Total number of Butchers' Shops in Ministry of Food Control Area—237.

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention, 5,236, of which number 2,013 were affected with tuberculosis in varying degrees.

Sixteen carcasses of beef were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis. These were subjected to cold storage treatment for a period of 21 days, after infected portions and organs had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The carcasses were subsequently released for distribution.

One case of generalised cysticercus bovis was found in a bull. The carcase and offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Percentage of Meat Destroyed on account of Tuberculosis.

Beef—1.38%	Pork—0.39%	Veal—0.01%
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Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at Abattoirs.

Bulls	19.54%
Steers	14.63%
Heifers	12.57%
Cows	36.41%
Pigs	3.70%
Calves	0.13%

Number of Carcasses condemned for Diseases or causes other than Tuberculosis.

Beasts—7.	Calves—4.	Sheep—28.	Pigs—13.
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Total Amount of Meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

139,857 lbs. (62.4 tons), or 1.33%.

Amount of imported and port-killed meat condemned at the Abattoir—2,945 lbs.

Amount of canned meat condemned at the Abattoir—29 lbs.

During the period of control of meat and livestock condemned meat and offal was disposed of to the appropriate Contractors licenced under the Ministry of Food. During the last three months of the rationing period and subsequently, condemned meat and offal has been disposed of to Bolton Corporation Cleansing Department.

All condemned meat and offal disposed of as above was salvaged for inedible purposes after being subjected to approved processes of digestion, extraction and heat treatment. All condemned meat and offal has been stained with an approved naphthalene green dye prior to transport.

Since the 2nd July, 1954, Bolton Corporation Cleansing Department have made a small payment in respect of condemned meat and offal collected from the Abattoir, the whole of which has been refunded to the butcher concerned.

A record number of animals, 61,056, were slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year. The increased slaughtering mainly comprised of sheep (25% more than previous years) slaughtered after the cessation of control. There was also increased pig slaughtering both during and after the Ministry of Food tenancy.

The amount of business done by private traders at the Abattoir since de-control of meat and livestock has justified the tolls adopted by the Council and enabled the Abattoir to be maintained during the year without rate charge. A number of alterations to premises and purchase of equipment to suit traders' requirements have been made. The Council have retained and maintain free to butchers the electric carcase splitting saws and winches previously installed by the Ministry of Food, although they have required to be re-sited. The Council also agreed to re-wire and improve the electric lighting installation in lairage, slaughterhouses and hanging rooms. This work is to be commenced early in 1955.

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,745	2,626	1,512	42,435	9,738
Number inspected	4,745	2,626	1,512	42,435	9,738
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	3	4	4	28	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	729	1,068	6	964	456
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	15.36%	40.67%	0.40%	2.27%	4.68%
 Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	7	27	Nil.	Nil.	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	695	956	2	Nil.	360
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	14.65%	36.40%	0.13%	Nil.	3.70%

Number of Animals Slaughtered at the Abattoir during the past 10 years.

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES	TOTAL	Total Weight in Tons
1945	6,868	27,078	168	1,211	35,325	3,033
1946	7,057	35,561	116	1,097	43,831	3,242
1947	6,709	20,835	58	1,367	28,969	2,776
1948	6,227	24,398	79	1,494	32,108	2,765
1949	6,573	26,573	171	1,270	34,587	2,845
1950	9,082	30,682	801	1,214	41,779	3,676
1951	10,854	26,011	1,502	1,598	39,965	4,087
1952	8,241	28,868	3,593	1,074	41,776	3,531
1953	8,284	31,094	8,146	1,602	49,126	4,304
1954	7,371	42,435	9,738	1,512	61,056	4,647

TABLE SHOWING EXTENT OF TUBERCULOUS DISEASES AND WEIGHTS OF DISEASED MEAT
DESTROYED YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1954

Kinds of Animals	Number Examined	Extent of Tuberculosis in Animals Examined										Other Diseases	Total weight of Meat and Offal destroyed for all Diseases						
		Thorax		Abdomen		Udders		Mesenteries		Membranes		Entire Carcass condemned owing to Tuberculosis							
Beasts																			
		Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Serous Membranes	Intestines	Kidneys	Spleens	Stomachs	Serous Membranes	Udders	Offal destroyed on account of Tubercu- losis	lbs.	lbs.					
	Bulls	476	93	507	1162	246	638	259	213	193	77	464	34	82170	43017				
	Steers	3179	465												125187				
	Cows	2626	956																
	Heifers	1090	137																
		<u>7371</u>	<u>1651</u>																
	Pigs	9738	360	252	169	153	18	163	4	35	3	16	—	6216	4789				
	Calves	1512	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	11	—	—	11005				
	Sheep	42435	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229				
		<u>61056</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>7591333</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>480</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>88396</u>	<u>51461</u>	<u>139857</u>

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

MOVEMENT OF IMPORTED LIVESTOCK.

Number of licences issued in respect of Irish Sheep	18
Number of licences issued in respect of movement of Irish Cattle	64

ANTHRAX.

Nine suspected cases of anthrax were notified—7 pigs and 2 cows, but in each case diagnosis was not confirmed after further investigations by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SHEEP DIPPING.

During the year a notice under the Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order, 1915, was received from a farmer within the Borough of his intention to dip sheep. The dipping of forty sheep was carried out at the farm in the presence of the District Sanitary Inspector.

FOWL PEST.

One suspected outbreak of fowl pest on poultry keepers' premises was notified, but after investigations by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the case was not confirmed.

WARBLE FLY.

During the year all farmers within the Borough were notified of their obligations under the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948, to dress all cattle suspected to be infected with warble fly.

No cattle were reported or known to be infected.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of cows slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938/46:—

(a) at the Public Abattoir	5
(b) at the Knackers Yard	5

Number of carcases found to be infected with generalised tuberculosis:—

(a) from farms within the Borough	1
(b) from farms outside the Borough	3

Number of carcases found to be infected with localised tuberculosis:—

(a) from farms outside the Borough	6
--	---

All carcases and offals infected with generalised tuberculosis were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Portions of carcases and offals infected with localised tuberculosis were similarly condemned.

The carcases slaughtered at the Knackers Yard were subjected to heat treatment and used for inedible purposes.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Progress in the improvement and re-decoration of all types of food premises, together with the installation of hot water supplies and the provision of protective screens or other coverings to food exposed for sale in shops, continues to be maintained.

The following table gives details of improvements effected during the year:—

	Recondi- tioned	Redecorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing Facilities provided	New or Additional W.C. Accommoda- tion provided
General Food Shops	10	25	11	1
Licenced Premises	3	4	2	2
Food Preparing Prem.	1	1	—	—
Snack Bars	—	1	—	—
Totals	14	31	13	3

Two new snack bars, a bakehouse, restaurant and restaurant kitchen, two meat shops and a sweet shop were opened during the year. A mobile fish fryer's vehicle also came into operation.

There has been a marked increase in the number of refrigerated display cabinets installed in retail meat and provision shops.

The comments in the previous Report concerning the protection of flour confectionery exhibited for sale in shop windows which are open at the back are repeated.

The improved standard of food stalls and vehicles attending the Annual Bury Fairs and local open-air functions have been maintained.

Thirty-one notices concerning 41 defects were served and 36 notices relating to 46 defects were abated in all types of food premises. In addition twenty-one notices were served for contraventions of Food Bye-laws and eight notices were abated.

REGISTERED PREMISES AT 31st DECEMBER.

All food preparing premises and bakehouses are registered under Section 196, Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

Meat Shops	Food preparing premises and Bakehouses	General Food Premises (including Market Food Stalls)	Total
74	*313	628	1,015

* Includes 15 restaurant kitchens, 60 industrial canteens and 25 other premises not registerable under the provisions of Section 196, Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

Sanitary inspectors paid 6,205 visits to all types of food premises, including markets and market stalls, also 508 visits to meat shops primarily to check sources of supply of meat consequent upon the cessation of meat control in July.

NEW PREMISES REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.

One premises was registered as a bakehouse and another approved for the issue of a Ministry of Food catering licence.

One sample of shellfish, two samples of synthetic cream and four samples of other foods were submitted for bacteriological examination and reported to be satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE.

District Sanitary Inspectors continue to use their efforts to educate food traders and their employees in the principles of clean food handling in their own individual premises. It is now generally accepted that this is the manner in which, and the place where, such instruction can best

be given. Close contact is maintained with the Factory Canteen Adviser to H.M. Inspector of Factories and the technical representatives of manufacturers of detergents and sterilants of national repute in connection with these activities. As a result a fairly high standard of clean practices in food preparation premises has been maintained, particularly in factory canteens, school meal kitchens and butchers' shops.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall and an open market held on three weekdays, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, horse-flesh, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
No. of food stalls on Open Market	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99

Further to previous Reports it is encouraging to note that there has been gradual progress in the co-operation of food traders on the Open Market to provide glass and perspex screens or other means of protection to those articles of foodstuffs most liable to contamination when exposed for sale in the open air. There is only a fishmonger and three poultry dealers who have not yet complied with these provisions of the Byelaws re Exposure of Food for Sale in the Open Air, and all are giving attention to this matter. Experience has proved, however, that only constant vigilance by routine visits by sanitary inspectors ensures that food traders use and properly apply the various fittings they have provided in their own and the public interest to protect foodstuffs exposed for sale in the open air from all forms of contamination. The same comment is made with respect to those provisions of the Byelaws and Bury Corporation Act, 1932, which require food traders selling in the open air to display their name and address on their stall or vehicle. The Health Committee instituted legal proceedings against two traders on the Open Market who failed to heed repeated warnings to comply with these provisions. The Borough Magistrates subsequently found one case proved and imposed a fine of £2 and awarded £2 2s. 0d. costs against the trader concerned. The Borough Magistrates dismissed the second case with costs against the Council, the Court exercising its discretion in the trader's favour on a point of doubt in the prosecution. The latter case illustrates the difficulties encountered in a Court of Law when seeking to prove an apparently simple and obvious offence.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances it was not possible for the Markets and Baths Committee to erect during the year the additional stalls and communal washing point mentioned in the last report, but this work commenced early in 1955.

There continues to be an increasing demand from food traders for space on the Open Market. It is gratifying to report that the general standard of quality and soundness of foodstuffs displayed on such stalls is very satisfactory.

Sanitary inspectors made 395 visits to Markets during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

The following foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale:—Meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry. General compliance by trade with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good.

Sanitary inspectors paid 4,051 visits to food shops and market stalls to observe compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders and gave 145 verbal notices to traders on these matters which were complied with.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Number of visits to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation—208.

COMMODITY	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Bacon ...	2	14	2	5
Canned Goods ...			—	8
Eggs—Frozen ...		1	2	3
Liquid ...			1	20
Powdered (whole) ...		3	—	4
Fish—Fresh ...		1	2	—
Shellfish ...		1	—	—
Fruit—Dried ...			1	—
Pears ...			2	24
Margarine—Pastry ...				26
Nuts—Peanuts ...			2	—
Tomatoes ...		2	2	20
Tripe (Imported) ...		2	1	23
TOTAL	3	8	3	21

Ice Cream—137 Blocks.
100 Ice Lollies.

Foodstuffs in an advanced stage of putrefaction were destroyed under supervision in the incinerator at the Towns Yard.

Up to September other suitable foodstuffs were salvaged and processed under supervision at the animal feeding stuffs plant at the Towns Yard operated by the Cleansing Committee.

Since September, when the Cleansing Committee ceased to maintain the animal feeding stuffs plant, all foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption have been destroyed either by incineration or where suitable by controlled tipping.

FOOD AND DRUGS—ADULTERATION.

Particulars of Foods and Drugs sampled during the year:

Articles	No. of Samples			No. GENUINE			No. ADULTERATED		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
45 different varieties of foods & drugs sampled ...	2	102	104	2	98	100	—	4	4
Milk ...	119	—	119	109	—	109	10	—	10
Ice Cream ...	19	11	30	18	9	27	1	2	3
Sausage ...	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc. ...	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	172	113	285	161	107	268	11	6	17

Average Percentage composition of Milk examined during the year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter	30	3.72	8.6
2nd Quarter	30	3.49	8.61
3rd Quarter	32	3.80	8.7
4th Quarter	27	3.93	8.68
1st January to 31st December, 1954	119	3.74	8.65

Fifteen samples of milk taken during the year were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine milks containing less than 8.5% solids-not-fat. These results were probably due to the exceedingly inclement weather which prevailed throughout the whole of the year, which had an adverse effect upon pastures and resultant hay crops and local grown provender.

They do, however, support the cases argued for the need of establishing an absolute legal standard for genuine milk and the establishment of a system whereby the milk producer is paid according to the quality of his milk.

Average Percentage meat content found in sausages.

Beef—62.6%.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES &c. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

All articles of food to which preservatives might be added were examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservatives. All were found to comply with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) AND (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS

Four samples of Condensed Milk and a sample of Dried Milk were submitted to the Public Analyst.

All the samples complied with the Regulations

Action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine.

Mills

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of two samples of milk taken simultaneously from a milk producer during course of transit and certified to be adulterated by the addition of 4% and 8% water respectively, and for obstruction of the Sampling Officer during the taking of these samples. The Borough Magistrates imposed fines totalling £31 and awarded £7 7s. 0d. costs in respect of these cases.

The Health Committee instructed warning letters to be sent to the vendors of three samples of milk certified to be adulterated by the addition of 3%, 1% and 1% water respectively. In one case of 1% addition of water the case was also referred to the Food and Drugs Authority where the milk was produced.

The Health Committee also resolved to caution two vendors selling two samples of milk certified to be naturally deficient of 12% and 13% fat respectively. In the latter case one of a number of "appeal to cow" samples taken from the dairy herd was certified to be 40% deficient in fat. This case was referred for the attention of the County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Ice-Cream.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of a formal sample of ice-cream certified to be 40% deficient in fat, the vendor having previously sold an informal sample of ice-cream certified to be 12% deficient in fat. The Borough Magistrates imposed a fine of £3 and awarded £4 15s. 0d. costs in this case.

The Health Committee also cautioned the vendor of an informal sample of ice-cream certified to be 8% deficient in fat, a subsequent formal sample from the same vendor having been certified to be genuine.

Miscellaneous.

An informal sample of salmon paste was certified to contain 0.2% Boric Acid in fat sealer to the paste at a time when this quantity of the preservative was permitted in imported margarine.

The Public Analyst certified an informal sample of butter to contain 1% excess water, but a subsequent formal sample from the same vendor was certified to be genuine.

A vendor of lemon cheese discontinued the sale of this commodity and withdrew the label attached to same when the Public Analyst certified an informal sample did not strictly comply with the description on such label.

The Public Analyst certified that in his opinion an informal sample of orange drink was deficient of 40% of fruit juice. In view of the ambiguous standard prescribed for such beverage in the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order, 1953 and the anticipated amendment of such standard, no formal action was taken in this matter. The attention of the producer of the beverage and the Food and Drugs Authority wherein it was produced was directed to the alleged deficiency.

The Health Committee instructed a warning letter be sent to the vendor of an informal sample of potted meat certified by the Public Analyst to be a sample of brawn. The vendor subsequently discontinued the sale of brawn.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	1,322
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,092
2	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1932	167
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	314
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	157
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	664

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	65
Number of back-to-back houses made into through houses	Nil
Number of houses demolished	9

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	127
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	56
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11	Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4.—Housing Act—Overcrowding.

5.—Particulars of New Houses, etc., Erected During the Year.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

In each case the work comprised the addition of bathrooms and/or sculleries and the provision of hot water supplies and domestic washing facilities in owner-occupied dwelling-houses.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

The following official representations to the Council under Section 26(2) of the Housing Act, 1936, were submitted during the year:—

Area			No. of premises	No. of persons	Date confirmed by Council
Moor Nook	....	....	3	7	3rd March
Cornmill Cottages	....	....	2	9	7th April
Earl Street	....	....	9	17	3rd Nov.
			14	33	

All the Clearance Orders were subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Deardens Fold Clearance Order (eight houses, four persons) approved by Council in 1953 was confirmed by the Minister on 14th April, 1954 and all the tenants in this and the Moor Nook and Cornmill Cottages Areas were re-housed by the Council during the year.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 became operative on 30th August. Some time previously a block summary of 1,500 potentially unfit houses had been completed and a programme of priority formulated. The Council had also resolved that for the present 25% of all new houses erected by the Council should be allocated to the tenants of houses subject to confirmed Clearance or Demolition Orders. Accordingly a detailed survey has been commenced of 220 houses which it is proposed to represent to the Council under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936 during 1955.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

The Housing Act, 1954 permits owners of dwelling-houses to increase rents of fit dwelling-houses in good repair by a prescribed amount and subject to compliance with a legal procedure detailed in Regulations made under the Act. The tenants of dwelling-houses required to pay such increased rents may apply to the Council for a Certificate of Disrepair if they think the condition of the house does not conform to the prescribed standard of fitness, and the Council must issue such certificate where they are satisfied it is justified.

The Act also repeals and brings within the same procedure the provisions of the Rent and Mortgage (Interest Restrictions) Acts, which are applicable to a house which has not been subject to a rent increase but which is either unfit for human habitation or in a state of disrepair. It was anticipated that both landlords and tenants would be eager to take advantage of the provisions of the Act on its inauguration. By the end of the year, however, only six applications had been received from tenants of dwelling-houses for Certificates of Disrepair and there was very little evidence that there had been any general increases in the rents of dwelling-houses within the Borough. Three Certificates were issued, the other three applications being withdrawn when defects at the dwelling-houses concerned were remedied prior to the issue of the Certificates.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

These premises are now controlled by the provisions of Section 11 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 which repeals the former Byelaws. Every separate letting in a house-let-in-lodging is now required to be structurally sound and to possess facilities and amenities comparable to a private dwelling-house. The Council are also empowered to prevent overcrowding arising in separate lettings and to determine their own standards for this purpose. Newly established houses-let-in-lodgings are no longer required to be registered with the local authority but still require planning approval under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Such premises will thereby continue to receive supervision by sanitary inspectors along with all previously registered premises.

Three houses were registered during the year prior to the 30th August.

There are now twenty-two registered houses within the Borough providing accommodation for 107 lodger families in 95 rooms.

During the year, District Sanitary Inspectors paid 65 visits to houses-let-in-lodgings.

Six notices were served in respect of thirty-seven defects at six premises. Three notices concerning three defects at three premises were abated.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was little or no change in the number of casuals received at the two common lodging houses and only about forty per cent. of the registered accommodation was utilised. This position has now remained unchanged for a considerable number of years, despite a progressive reduction in the number of registered houses, and the unoccupied rooms in the respective houses are unlikely to be used for habitation.

The accommodation available is as follows: —

No.	Situation.	No. of Beds Registered	No. of Beds in Use	Accommodation available for
1.	7 and 9 Clerke Street	54	37	Males only.
2.	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	47	Males and Females.
	Total number of beds	126	84	

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Borough was generally free from any inhabited tents, vans or sheds other than those caravans arriving for the short period of the Bury Fairs, and eight caravans which occupied unauthorised sites during January and November. All these caravans were visited regularly by district sanitary inspectors during their stay in the Borough, 216 visits being made for this purpose.

The unauthorised caravans were moved by informal action.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

No. of Dwellinghouses	....	....	....	....	20,460
No. of Factories	....	....	....	....	526
No. of Lock-up shops	....	....	....	....	365
No. of Commercial Premises	....	....	....	....	634
No. of Industrial Premises	....	....	....	....	299
No. of Licenced Premises	....	....	....	....	149
No. of Social Clubs	....	....	....	....	30
No. of Places of Entertainment	....	....	....	....	15
No. of Public Premises	....	....	....	....	69

RE-INTRODUCING SLUM CLEARANCE.

By A. E. Snodgrass, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

With the advent of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which came into operation on 30th August, 1954, local authorities are required to re-commence their activities for the removal and re-conditioning of sub-standard houses within their areas on a scale approaching the achievements reached prior to 1939. Under the provisions of Circular 55/54, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, local authorities are required to submit their programmes for the demolition of such houses to the Minister before 30th August, 1955. This original programme is merely intended as a global figure informing the Minister of the magnitude of the problem to be tackled both nationally and locally. The Minister has particularly requested to be informed of the number of houses local authorities propose to demolish in the first five years of their programmes, and whether they are prepared to acquire and maintain the remaining number of unfit houses, in their respective areas, which cannot be demolished within this period. This latter provision is new and is an adaptation of the Birmingham Central Area Development Schemes, originally adopted under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944 (now repealed) applied on a national level. From information available it appears that local authorities generally are not anxious to acquire and maintain sub-standard houses, notwithstanding the fact that most of the larger authorities in industrial areas will be unable to complete their programme for the clearance of unfit houses within five years. The Borough Council have resolved not to acquire any sub-standard houses in accordance with these provisions of the Act, although action on their programme of clearing some 1,400 unfit houses, adopted early in 1955, is estimated to be spread over 35 years. This estimate is based upon the present allocation of new houses the Council is permitted to build, 25% of which, at present, are to be allocated for re-housing of slum clearance tenants. The approval of the Minister to such programme has not yet been received, but it is interesting to note that the estimated period of the programme exceeds by 15 years the allotted time within which the Council must complete the Town Development Plan under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. By the provisions of the latter scheme, the Council are going to be more directly concerned with the proper re-development of cleared areas than previously.

The magnitude of the national problem can be appreciated if it be noted that in 1939, 230,111 scheduled unfit houses were awaiting action to ensure their demolition, when such local authority activities had to be suspended owing to enemy hostilities. Notwithstanding, the approximate three million houses subsequently destroyed by enemy action, it is obvious that owing to lack of maintenance and other causes the number of unfit houses requiring action has considerably increased during the past sixteen years. In the Borough 1,120 unfit houses were awaiting consideration by the Council at that time, 738 houses in twenty-three clearance areas having been previously dealt with. In subsequent years 298 unfit houses have been either demolished or closed for human habitation as the result of formal or informal action under the Housing Act, 1936. 4,007 houses have also been made fit for habitation by action initiated under the various provisions of the Housing and Public Health Acts, compared with an annual figure pre-1939 of 120 houses completely reconditioned under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

A salient feature of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act is the definition of a fit house contained in Section 9. This definition is new and replaces that previously contained within Section 188 of the Housing Act, 1936. It is a standard with which any dwelling house in the Borough must be compared if it is likely to be subject to clearance or demolition procedure or subject to a repairs notice under Section 9 of the 1936 Act or of a certificate of disrepair. It is in effect a national standard, as all reference to the "general standard of housing within the district" and provisions of local building byelaws previously referred to in the 1936 Act are now removed. Only subsequent experience will prove whether the introduction of this national standard will be advantageous to all interests, or otherwise. The prescribed standard is

lower than that defined in other provisions of the same Act which prescribe the standards with which a re-conditioned dwelling house must conform before it attracts consideration for an improvement grant. Both standards are below that recommended for a fit dwellinghouse by the Central Housing Advisory Committee in 1946. In adopting such reduced standards, Parliament apparently had regard to the existing practical difficulties of shortages of housing accommodation and materials and were anxious to preserve the maximum number of liveable houses.

Section 9 of the Act requires that in determining whether a house is fit for human habitation regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say—

- (a) repair
- (b) stability
- (c) freedom from damp
- (d) natural lighting
- (e) ventilation
- (f) water supply
- (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences
- (h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and the disposal of waste water,

and the house shall be deemed to be unfit as aforesaid if, and only if, it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

It appears that the standard is capable of further variation by interpretation of the words "reasonably suitable." It will be interesting to observe the interpretation of such standards by Ministry inspectors at subsequent public enquiries on clearance and compulsory purchase orders, and by County Court judges. Differing interpretations have already been made by the latter in other areas, particularly with regard to food storage accommodation and sufficiency of sanitary conveniences.

Another criterion which must affect the consideration of houses found to be unfit for human habitation is the fact that action for repairs under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, can only be initiated where the Council are satisfied that such repairs can be effected at reasonable expense. The expression "reasonable expense" has never been legally defined and various acknowledged experts have varying methods of determining this term in individual cases. Nevertheless, it remains a more arbitrary phrase than ever before, in view of ever-rising building costs compared with 1939 rents, the condition of houses likely to merit such consideration not qualifying for the rent increases permitted under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

Notwithstanding the foregoing remarks, it is the statutory duty of local authorities and their officers to ensure that the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, are implemented as defined by Parliament. Houses which are obviously unfit for human habitation by comparison with the provisions of Section 9 of the 1954 Act will require to be subject of action by the Council under Sections 11 or 25, Housing Act, 1936. Houses which can be rendered fit regardless of expenses will require consideration under Section 11 of the 1936 Act.

At a later date it will be incumbent on the Council to consider action in respect of houses which at present are not in all respects fit for habitation but which are capable of being made so fit. It is estimated that there are approximately 6,200 houses of this type within the Borough, of which 120 per year were being completely reconditioned pre 1939. Considerable numbers of these houses could qualify for improvement grants under the 1954 Act provisions, but, unfortunately, owners of tenanted houses have yet to display interest in such schemes.

A vital stage in the consideration of all these matters is that local authorities have a statutory duty to inspect all houses within their area from time to time in order to satisfy themselves as to their condition, as provided by the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1932. Owing to staff shortages, such inspections within the Borough in the past year have been confined to the survey for the Housing Programme (mentioned elsewhere in the Report), and the inspection of houses requiring urgent attention.

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred during 1954.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED or RE-VACCINATED DURING 1954

Age at date of vaccination. i.e. born in years		Under 1 (1954)	1 year (1953)	2-4 yrs. (1950-52)	5-14 yrs (1940-49)	15 or over (before 1940)	TOTAL
Vaccinations	At Clinic	114	5	5	1	1	126
	P.M.A.	83	4	2	8	23	120
	TOTAL	197	9	7	9	24	246
Re-Vaccinations	At Clinic	—	—	—	2	2	4
	P.M.A.	—	2	4	8	55	69
	TOTAL	—	2	4	10	57	73

Scarlet Fever.

There were 73 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 42 were removed to hospital.

In the majority of cases the infection was of a very mild type, and few of the cases admitted required hospital treatment. In view of the mildness of the present infection it is doubtful if it is wise or desirable to admit these cases.

Diphtheria.

There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Efforts are made in the Child Welfare department to see that as many children as possible are immunised in the pre-school period. An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempt to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children immunised by general medical practitioners was 204 under 5 years of age, 10 of school age, and 84 reinforcing doses of all ages. The others shown in the tables have been done by the Local Authority doctors.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children at 31 December, 1954, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1 January, 1940).

Age at 31.12.54 i.e. Born in Year.	Under 1 1954	1—4 1953—1950	5—9 1949—1945	10—14 1944—1940	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1950—1954	44	1,564	2,904	264	4,776
B. 1949 or earlier	—	—	1,028	2,217	3,245
C. Estimated mid-year child population	870	3,430	7,800		12,100
Immunity Index 100A/C	5.1	45.6	40.6		39.5

Age in years
at 31st Dec.
of the
corresponding
year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Persons inoculated each year from 1935 - 1953.

1935 to 1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	TOTAL	
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16	6	19	34	25	43		
1	...	24	3	6	103	140	262	265	350	313	375	549	521	362	401	308	298	
2	...	47	10	10	148	137	186	109	93	111	87	81	95	72	108	68	51	
3	...	53	11	17	119	77	161	35	35	31	23	30	36	20	37	11	15	
4	...	72	13	10	140	113	182	26	24	35	54	13	14	19	13	16	8	
5	...	127	6	12	165	115	224	39	12	22	92	12	52	31	66	75	27	
6	...	169	6	9	206	98	141	20	13	16	100	7	74	25	50	30	52	
7	...	55	6	5	213	95	177	15	7	8	88	1	22	5	10	4	8	
8	...	48	4	4	175	79	132	12	9	12	85	4	6	3	2	3	—	
9	...	42	5	6	199	74	126	9	4	3	60	4	1	2	—	3	2	
10	...	53	3	1	202	78	172	9	2	4	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	
11	...	44	3	3	186	44	148	1	3	1	25	18	—	—	—	1	—	
12	...	26	6	1	320	40	134	2	2	2	17	14	—	—	1	—	—	
13	...	30	4	—	—	31	59	116	—	2	2	31	14	—	—	—	4	
14	...	19	1	3	49	16	102	1	2	1	16	14	—	—	—	—	5,990	
15 and over		20	4	—	—	22	11	5	—	9	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	
Totals		829	85	87	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	1,093	766	838	540	714	548	497	506
Re-inforcing Doses		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	557	319	615	481	366	526
																	5,740	

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

RE-INFORCING DOSES.

AGE IN YEARS AT 31st DECEMBER OF THE CORRESPONDING YEAR.

Year	1947 & 1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total
Age								
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	
4	112	—	2	63	34	23	2	3
5	280	182	211	368	391	278	255	
6	311	225	77	128	32	57	216	
7	317	121	17	41	11	3	41	
8	318	14	6	6	8	4	5	
9	318	9	2	1	—	1	3	
10	308	4	2	2	3	—	—	
11	247	—	2	—	1	—	1	
12	211	1	—	2	1	—	—	
13	227	1	—	—	—	—	—	
14	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,186
15+	47	—	—	1	—	—	2	1,551
Totals	2,876	557	319	615	481	366	526	5,740

Pneumonia.—There were 27 cases of pneumonia notified in 1954, and there were 23 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 33 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 104 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were no cases of this disease notified.

Measles.—339 cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Scabies.—During the year no cases of Scabies were discovered by the School Medical Service, or treated. The incidence of Scabies appears to rise and fall over a period of years.

The number of cases in 1937 was 83, 1938—36, 1939—29, 1940—16, 1941—50, 1942—177, 1943—263, 1944—333, 1945—126, 1946—113, 1947—79, 1948—48, 1949—16, 1950—7, 1951—10, 1952—10, 1953—10, 1954—0.

Facilities for treatment of Scabies are available at the Huntley Mount Clinic if required.

Poliomyelitis.—There was one case notified as Poliomyelitis (Paralytic).

Hospital Accommodation. — The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable; with the exception of tuberculosis, has proved immediately sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough during 1954.

Disinfection.—The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 75.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 26 new cases was notified. Of this number 16 were males and 10 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last 25 years.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1930	52	0.60	26	0.23
1931	42	0.76	20	0.13
1932	45	0.45	16	0.18
1933	40	0.51	21	0.15
1934	52	0.63	29	0.20
Average for 5 years....	—46	—0.59	—22	—0.18
1935	34	0.48	25	0.16
1936	41	0.48	22	0.14
1937	48	0.50	30	0.15
1938	41	0.39	20	0.12
1939	31	0.36	19	0.08
Average for 5 years....	—39	—0.44	—23	—0.13
1940	31	0.31	13	0.11
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
1943	47	0.34	17	0.10
1944	49	0.40	16	0.11
Average for 5 years....	—36	—0.37	—13	—0.10
1945	31	0.26	14	0.04
1946	29	0.34	23	0.04
1947	42	0.30	13	0.05
1948	36	0.33	6	0.05
1949	37	0.32	11	0.02
Average for 5 years ..	—35	—0.31	—13	—0.04
1950	36	0.27	13	0.05
1951	45	0.14	13	0.03
1952	25	0.26	11	0.05
1953	27	0.12	14	0.02
1954	23	0.24	3	0.02
Average for 5 years....	—31	—0.20	—11	—0.03

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

After Care.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by the Tuberculosis Nurse or health visitors. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were contacted regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Co-operation has been made with the District Re-habilitation

Officer. Various house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and eleven cases were referred to the Housing Committee, and provided with alternative accommodation.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1954.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

446 visits were paid by the Nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.

Females.

Tuesday, 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Tuesday, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Thursday, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.,
and 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Men and Women, Wednesday, 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.

The table below gives the number of new cases, etc., attending at the V.D. Clinic in Bury, and gives some indication as to the incidence of this disease. Of the 162 new cases attending the Clinic, 23 were syphilis, 23 gonorrhœa, and 116 other cases.

Bury residents accounted for 44 per cent. of the new cases at the Clinic.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1939-54:—

Year	New Cases	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989
1942	210	3166	1025	859
1943	283	3437	781	832
1944	254	4737	812	752
1945	339	4908	233	959
1946	634	8883	20	763
1947	431	6817	12	906
1948	338	5986	28	1267
1949	273	3543	75	391
1950	271	3692	170	183
1951	237	3460	77	182
1952	215	3284	138	206
1953	196	3316	220	245
1954	162	2037	148	137

New cases analysed according to diagnosis :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhæa	Others
1939	62	120	174
1940	52	110	164
1941	35	111	103
1942	31	66	113
1943	50	64	169
1944	36	71	147
1945	58	103	178
1946	141	195	296
1947	97	157	177
1948	65	115	158
1949	50	47	176
1950	55	35	181
1951	46	26	165
1952	34	26	155
1953	29	29	138
1954	23	23	116

TABLE A.—INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING, WARD DISTRIBUTION,
CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1954.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District										Total Cases Notified in each Ward					Total Cases Notified in each Ward			Deaths of Notified Cases					
	At all Ages		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5- 10		10- 15		15- 20		20- 35		35- 45		45- 65		over 65	
	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	Chd er	
Scarlet Fever	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	33	8	2	5	6	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	339	11	24	44	40	43	172	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	506	23	27	55	54	57	242	6	2	9	5	18	8	75	109	62	45	165	50	73	—	—	23	

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1943 to 1954.

DISEASE	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Smallpox	220	186	—	—	—	82	59	—	21	36	3	—
Scarlet Fever	73	94	—	145	101	40	7*	89	1	—	51	73
Diphtheria												
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	5	2	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	5	14	3	5	17	4	3	2	3	2	1	2
Erysipelas	19	2	25	—	1	8	10	13	1	3	9	1
Poliomyelitis	—	2	—	5	2	—	1	2	—	4	—	—
Cerbro-Spinal Fever	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	3	11	71	72	50	69	43	1	3	1	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	93	1	1	3	—	—	—	31	70	44	2
Pneumonia	123	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	18
Malaria	1	—	85	315	106	224	3	—	23	23	15	33
Dysentery	—	2	370	195	680	1029	106	128	136	186	104	339
Whooping Cough	266	106	—	—	—	—	208	835	398	398	515	1
Measles	544	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391	110
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
† Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
‡ Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1257	879	819	780	977	1413	627	1129	671	1559	871	506

* 7 cases notified as Diphtheria on hospital diagnosis all proved not Diphtheria.

† Chicken Pox ceased to be notifiable in Bury after 30th June, 1953.

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The scope of this work is extending, as the Health Visitor is now concerned with the health of the family as a whole. Her duties include the supervision of all children in her district from birth onwards, the visiting of certain infectious diseases, especially those commonest amongst children, visits to hospital discharges, to the aged, and the infirm. There is close association with the hospitals with reference to hospital discharges, and they also attend the Paediatric Clinic. They have made the initial visit and recommendation concerning persons requiring domestic help.

The area is divided into seven districts, to each of which is allocated a Health Visitor. She attends a child welfare centre each week, also acts as school nurse in the area, and has schools allocated to her.

The visits to children between the ages of under one year and up to five years of age numbered 8,719.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	....	....	889
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	2303
Re-visits to children from one to two years	....	....	1734
Re-visits to children from two to five years	....	....	3793
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	240
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	4
Visits to premature infants	....	....	22
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	204
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	121
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	462
Visits re Home Help Service	....	....	196
Visits to Old People	....	....	646
Visits for other causes	....	....	155
Attendances at Clinics :—			
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	337
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	....	....	83
Total Visits	....	....	10769
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	420

Infant Welfare Centres. — These were held at The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings); at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons); at Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning); and at Unsworth North Methodist School (Thursday afternoons).

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances:—

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Unsworth	Total
Number of sessions held	150	101	50	51	352
Total Attendances made :—					
Infants under 1 year ..	5159	1608	1585	592	8944
Children 1 to 5 years	2141	670	988	263	4062
Number of Doctors' Consultations	2765	916	964	287	4932
Average attendance per session	49	22	51	17	—

Ante-Natal Clinics. — Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.		TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.				HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.			
	Ante- Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante- Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante- Natal	Post Natal	Total	
No. of new cases	93	1	94	60	1	61	28	0	28	
No. of attendances	356	1	357	222	1	223	147	0	147	

The Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics have been staffed by a Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and the Municipal Midwives. Cases requiring further investigation have been referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic.

Blood tests were taken of all patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics. The following are the results:

Wasserman Reaction	Negative	85.	Positive	1.
Rhesus Factor	Negative	18.	Positive	64.
Negative containing anti-bodies				0.

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 463, and 4,549 attendances were made. Also 270 post-natal attendances were made by 230 patients.

BURY C.B. CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1954	1,427	13,006	71	183	727
1953	1,533	13,137	83	154	625
1952	1,674	13,129	84	173	530
1951	2,083	19,058	88	159	590
1950	1,588	13,986	85	240	993
1949	1,825	16,757	87	235	1,040
1948	2,723	18,167	87	255	1,325
1947	2,177	18,293	93	406	2,050
1946	2,115	16,669	87	450	2,018
1945	2,165	14,543	87	311	1,106
1944	1,639	16,904	94	251	896
1943	1,539	14,683	86	184	808
1942	1,534	14,718	86	268	741
1941	1,561	13,943	80	193	635
1940	1,434	14,300	91	152	489
1939	1,357	16,576	71	97	404
1938	1,390	17,105	64	142	422
1937	1,233	13,944	63	104	329
1936	1,232	12,994	65	101	318
1935	1,169	12,132	66	73	234
1934	1,112	11,307	62	49	158
1933	1,181	12,063	60	34	74
1932	1,014	9,777	64	47	119
1931	1,020	7,244	60	47	113
1930	951	7,477	55	37	142
1929	986	7,605	38	58	238
1928	956	7,040	57	68	241
1927	810	6,374	56	77	235
1926	601	5,727	43	52	204
1925	824	4,335	47	61	272
1924	615	3,853	—	59	254
1923	619	2,072	—	41	169
1922	682	3,369	—	46	177
1921	841	4,159	—	58	208
1920	1,094	6,146	—	70	216
1919	863	4,118	—	58	117
1918	773	3,941	—	—	—
1917	526	—	—	—	—
1916	128	Child Welfare Clinic	Opened	Nov. 19th.	

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1954 was 27. Of these three were Municipal Midwives, 23 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, and 1 was in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Three Municipal Midwives (full-time) were employed by the Local Authority; an additional midwife has been employed during the holiday period. Since the Municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have assisted at the Municipal ante and post-natal clinics, and are present with any of their patients attending. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was:—

As midwives	245
As maternity nurses	7

There has again been an appreciable increase in the number of domiciliary maternity cases this year. Whether the drift into hospital of maternity cases has been affected permanently by legislation increasing the grants to mothers remaining at home, only time will show.

All Midwives are now equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 165 patients.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the Local Authority.

Pupil Midwives have been taken by the Local Authorities practising Midwives.

The three municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are:—

Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse R. M. Cunningham	58, Rochdale Old Road.	Bury 606
Nurse E. Brown	281, Market Street.	Bury 2526
Nurse L. Whittaker	15, Sawyer Street.	Bury 1703

Cases attended by Health Department Domiciliary Midwives.

Year.	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses.
1937 (4 months)	12	4
1938	116	17
1939	181	32
1940	212	44
1941	215	46
1942	288	41
1943	255	34
1944	277	13
1945	251	15
1946	355	42
1947	462	28
1948	349	18
1949	254	10
1950	241	4
1951	186	2
1952	173	1
1953	200	1
1954	245	7

Maternal Mortality.—There was one maternal death during 1954, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.14 per 1,000 births.

Orthopædic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopædic Hospital.

During 1954, one old case attended the Whitefield Clinic, and had consultations with the surgeon.

A physiotherapist was available at The Wylde Clinic. Fifteen patients attended for ante-natal exercises, making a total of 69 attendances.

Remedial Exercises carried out at The Wylde Clinic (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated.

Intoeing	1
Pes planus	5
Spastic paraplegia	3
Torticollis	1
Total	10

Attendances.

Number of treatments given	110
Average attendances per child	11

Discharges and Rests.

Number of children discharged	4
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Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated.

Genu-Valgum	6
Genu-Valgus	9
Spastic paraplegia	2
Exzema	1
Pes planus	2
Bronchitis	3
Bronchial catarrh	2
Repeated colds	1
Debility	10
Anæmia	1
Slow dentition	2
Total	39

Attendances.

Number of treatments given	804
Average attendances per child	20
Number of examinations at this clinic by Medical Officer	51

Discharges.

Number of children (a) Discharged	19
(b) defaulted	7

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

Instruction in Mothercraft. — During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the old Technical College, where instruction is given by the Superintendent Health Visitor or Health Visitor. The arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior schools.

Dental Treatment was provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children as follows:—

Pre-school Children—

Inspections	68
Treated	56
Attendances	89
Extractions	85
Fillings	21
Dressings	23
General Anaesthetics	8

The Local Authority has again been unable to obtain the services of a second dentist to work in the Education and Health Departments. When this Staff is obtained the Dental Clinic at Huntley Mount Centre will be opened.

Day Nursery, Castlecroft.

At end of 1954	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No. of approved places	18	20
No. of children on register at end of year	19	22
Average daily attendance during year	19	17

One block at Castlecroft Nursery is fitted with small cots for eight children under the age of one year. The central block accommodates 10 children between one and two years of age, and the third block accommodates 20 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

During 1954 Medical Officers paid 42 visits to the nursery, and made 236 examinations of children.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of Nursery Students at Salford for training on alternate weeks. Two students were successful in passing the N.N.B. Examination.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Certain equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged.

During 1954 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less at birth was 66. The majority (47) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 2, to whom 21 visits were made.

Illegitimate Children. — The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 33 per 1,000 live births compared with 29.1 per 1,000 live births for the great towns, and 25.5 for England and Wales.

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Section 51—Mental Health Service.

Administration.

(a) A monthly meeting of the Medical Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee deals with the Mental Health Services.

(b) Staff employed in Mental Health Service.

Medical.—Three of the Corporation's whole time medical officers are approved by the Ministry of Education in certification of School Children who are mentally handicapped. In addition Dr. Wood is approved for certification by the Board of Control under the Mental Treatment Act, General medical practitioners have also been employed by the Local Authority for certification of patients when required.

Duly Authorised Officers.—There were two male and one female authorised officers.

Social Workers.—One male and a female authorised officer also act as social workers.

Occupation Centre, Maxwell Street.—The Occupation Centre Staff consists of one Female Supervisor, one Female Assistant, a Female Welfare Worker, who assists in the preparation of meals, and a part time Caretaker.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

The Social Worker undertakes the supervision of patients on trial or licence from mental hospitals and institutions for mental defectives. Reports on home conditions have been made to the Superintendents of the various hospitals concerned.

A fortnightly meeting of Duly Authorised Officers of the Boroughs, neighbouring County Divisions, and County Boroughs is held with the Consultant Psychiatrist at Fairfield General Hospital to co-ordinate this Service.

The number of visits paid by the Local Authorities' workers in connection with hospital cases as shown below:—

Number of home reports completed during 1954—

(a) Holiday Reports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
(b) Licence Reports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
														50

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics.

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers during 1954--

(a) Before admission to hospitals	258
(b) After discharge from hospitals	239
(c) Supervision and home reports	541
(d) Visits to other cases	77
	1,115

(d) No duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) No arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers in Bury.

Account of work undertaken in the community.

(a) The authorised officers have visited the homes of Mental Defective and Mental Patients on 1,115 occasions. Visits include supervision cases, after-care to discharged mental patients, visits at the request of doctors for Out-Patients' Clinics, visits prior to admission to hospital.

A report on each visit is placed on the patient's case papers.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1890—1930 the following admissions have been made—

Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	50
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	19
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	24
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	35
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	1
Section 11, Lunacy Act, 1890	1

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913—

(1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision	3
Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions	2 f

(2) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 74 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 139 certified defective cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.38 per thousand population. The majority of these cases have previously been ascertained by Medical Officers in the School Health Service.

Occupation Centre.

An Occupation Centre (at Maxwell Street) provided facilities for 19 pupils, whose average attendance throughout the year has been 15. Mid-day meals are provided at a charge of 6d. per day, and milk is supplied to children of school age. Free meals and travel tokens are granted in special cases. A Christmas Party, an Outing to Southport, and a Parents' Open Day have been held during the year.

SECTION 9.

VARIOUS

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

Bury and District Outdoor Work Committee.

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Manchester Diocesan Council for local Welfare Work. The work carried out in Bury was as follows:—

Total number of New cases, 1954	33
No. of visits made to Bury cases in 1954	150
No. of interviews in 1954	100

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	24
Married women with illegitimate children	1
Matrimonial problems	6
Preventive	2
	—
	32

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	9
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	8
Babies offered for adoption	3
Advised regarding adoption	5
Help and advised in own Homes with many problems concerning the illegitimate child (affiliation, lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	25
Old cases still visited and helped	8
Baby to residential nursery	1
Referred to another Agency	1

New cases referred by:—

Fairfield General Hospital	12
General practitioner	1
Child Welfare, Health Department	3
Children's Department	2
Moral Welfare Workers	2
Family Welfare Association	1
Health Department (other than Bury)	1
Friend	1
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	1
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child	2
Self	2
Magistrates' Clerk and Solicitors	2
Probation Officer	1
Women's Royal Army Corps	1
Church of England Children's Society	1

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY DEPARTMENT'S

MEDICAL OFFICERS, 1954.

Superannuations.

All Departments except Transport, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and Children's	76
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Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Departments except Transport, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and Children's	143
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Transport.

(a) Superannuation	29
(b) Sickness Payment	23
(c) P.S.V.	47
(d) Sickness Payment and P.S.V.	52

Fire Brigade.

(a) Superannuation	2
(b) Fitness for Fire Brigade Service	—

Children's Department.

Staff—Sickness Payment	8
Examinations of children	134

Civil Defence.

Superannuation	1
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Training of Students, &c.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (1) and Manchester (2).

Four Students were taken for Practical Instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoirs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53.

As far as is known all cases are receiving adequate medical treatment, either through their own doctor, the hospital, or the Local Authority.

Any case requiring assistance is referred to the Welfare Services Department.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

1. Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Form B. D. 8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrorenal Fibroplasia	Others
a. No Treatments	6	2	Nil.	1
b. Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	3	—	—	—
2. Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	—	—	—
	2 awaiting treatment			

EPILEPTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over.
No. of cases	1	14	28

The above are the number of cases known to the Health Department. Of the above, 14 are regularly visited by the Mental Health workers. Every effort is made to see that these obtain regular medical treatment as prescribed by their own doctors.

There are 3 children attending residential special schools for Epileptic children.

Known cases have been encouraged to register as disabled persons with a view to employment in a sheltered industry, industrial rehabilitation, or employment in a Remploy Factory.

There is co-operation with the psychiatric out-patient clinic (for adults only) for diagnosis, special in- and out-patient treatment.

There is co-operation with the welfare department. The scheme for handicapped persons was adopted by the Council and approved by the Ministry of Health, and is now operating.

SPASTICS.

Age	0-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15 yrs. and over.
No. of cases	6	7	19

The above table shows the age incidence of cases known to the Health Department. Of the above, 2 cases are visited by the Mental Health Worker. The children of school age, it is known, are all receiving appropriate treatment.

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